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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1858.

☞ For TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS, LOCAL, TELEGRAPHIC and COMMERCIAL NEWS See Fourth Page.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE BETWEEN

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

AT CHARLESTON.

Twelve to Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

LINCOLN TOMAHAWKS HIS ANTAGONIST WITH THE TOOMBS BILL.

Great Rout of the Douglasites in the Seventh District.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Grand Demonstration of the Republican Girls of Charleston.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Saturday last was a day to be remembered in the counties of Coles, Edgar, Cumberland, Clark, Champaign, Vermillion, etc.—Eastern Illinois. According to announcement, the fourth great debate between Lincoln and Douglas was "pitched" in the city of Charleston at the date before-mentioned, and we risk nothing in saying the joint demonstration eclipsed all previous political turn-outs in the central portion of the State. Ottawa and Freeport must try again, for while the latter perhaps brought a few more listeners to the debate, both together would not have made so imposing a display of the etceteras of a great campaign.

On Friday evening the hotels in the town were already crowded to excess, and the streets were hung with national flags, banners, and all manner of artistic devices which could be pressed into political service. Early on Saturday morning the town began to fill up with delegations and teams from the adjoining precincts and the surrounding counties. A special train from Indiana brought eleven car loads of interested lookers on from that State. People came on horseback and muleback, in wagons, in freight trains and on foot—some with badges and some with banners, some with their dinners and some without. At ten o'clock the streets and sidewalks around the public square were almost impassable, and those who essayed out-doors anywhere in the vicinity were well nigh stifled with dust for their pains. The chief decoration of the day was a gigantic banner, eighty feet long, hung across the street from the Court House to a high building on the west side of the street. On one side was inscribed:

COLES COUNTY
FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY FOR LINCOLN.

On the reverse was a painting of "Old Abe 30 Years Ago," driving three yoke of oxen, attached to a yawl-like Kentucky wagon. This was flanked by two magnificent specimens of the stars and stripes.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas both passed the previous night in Mattoon. Two processions were started from that thriving town on Saturday morning, to escort the speakers to Charleston. About half past ten another long and imposing procession of carriages, horsemen, bands of music, and conspicuous above all, a mammoth car covered with white muslin and silk and decorated with wild flowers, bearing a huge inscription, "LINCOLN, OGLESBY, MARSHALL AND CHADDOCK" and carrying thirty two young ladies with banners inscribed with names of the States of the Confederacy—moved out of Charleston to meet Mr. Lincoln. About an hour afterwards the two Republican processions returned together. They constituted without question the most formidable array of the campaign. Innumerable banners fluttered in the wind farther than the eye could reach through the cloud of dust that accompanied them. As they entered the town the procession was a mile in length. As compared with it, the Douglas escort was a very puny affair. The car provided for the thirty-two ladies on that side of the house, somehow contained only fifteen, and a majority of these were under eight years of age—suggesting the idea of their being Territories rather than States.

The carriage in which Mr. Lincoln was conveyed was driven to the entrance of the Capitol House where Mr. Bromwell of Charleston made the following reception speech:

Hon. Abraham Lincoln:—Though oft welcomed before by the citizens of Coles, yet now a thousand times more welcome, to the friends of free thought, free speech, free labor and free Constitutions through this portion of our State, when they hail you as the champion of these principles in this unparalleled contest, which brings such peril to our cause and honor to yourself. These friends have honored me with the commission which I now so gladly but so imperfectly fulfill of presenting you, through my voice, the accumulated welcome of assembled thousands.

There are those among us who have witnessed your course from dawning manhood till this hour. If they have marked with satisfaction your career in the walks of integrity and independence, they feel the more pride now in hailing you as the fit standard bearer of the great Republican phalanx which supports those principles only which are born to the eternal years of God. You, as well I, and thousands among our numbers, deem it no dishonor that we owe to honest labor all the position, whatever it may be, which we occupy among our fellows. Hence we strive for the elevation of labor to no second position in honor in our Republic. We have seen you shedding lustre on this principle, and bringing free labor to the level of the occupations of the forum. We seek now to commission you as one who may assist in maintaining it side by side with the dignity of the Senate. These laudable aims are being thwarted by the introduction of principles repugnant to the enlightened sentiments of freemen. A double-faced opposition, warring in its own members as to the mode, unites to crush the right—but to recognize in this only the continuation of that war against true freedom which has always existed, and in which there is no discharge, yet still we anticipate triumph when the bright standards of truth shall sweep the dark shadows of error from the portals of her broad pavilion, when the congregated majorities of our land shall join with that of Illinois in treading the winepress of public indignation, in which alike all factions of enemies to the people shall mingle their blood. I again welcome you to our hospitalities. Gentlemen and citizens, allow me to introduce to you the Hon. Abraham Lincoln—the next Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois.

To which Mr. Lincoln responded:

Fellow citizens, I have not been accustomed to these demonstrations and popular gatherings in my journeyings through our State heretofore. I accept them, and I particularly accept this as a testimonial, not to myself, but to the cause and the principles which your favor has caused me to represent in this contest. I thank you most sincerely for this flattering reception, for the kind welcome your speaker has uttered, and in turning to the car conveying the young ladies, for this beautiful basket of flowers. [Loud cheers.] I can now only express my thanks for this demonstration, and say that I will more fully address you and discuss the issues involved in the present struggle, at another hour.

Three loud cheers were then given, and a general dispersion took place for dinner. Those who partook of the fare of our friend Johnson, at the Capitol House, were abundantly fortified for the exercises of the afternoon.

It would be impossible to give in our columns a tithe of the interesting adjuncts and incidents of the day. We will merely add that the Republicans of Coles County are a host, and no mistake.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech.

Mr. Lincoln took the stand at a quarter before three, and was greeted with vociferous and protracted applause; after which, he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It will be very difficult for an audience so large as this to hear distinctly what a speaker says, and consequently it is important that as profound silence be preserved as possible.

While I was at the hotel to-day an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. [Great laughter.] While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. [Cheers and laughter.] My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas' old friend Col. Richard M. Johnson. [Laughter and cheers.] I will also add to the remarks I have made, (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it, [laughter] but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, [roars of laughter] I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. [Continued laughter and applause.] I will add one further word, which is this, that I do not understand there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, *I propose as the best means to prevent it, that the Judge be kept at home and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure.* [Uproarious laughter and applause.] I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this subject.

When Judge Trumbull, our other Senator in Congress, returned to Illinois in the month of August, he made a speech at Chicago in which he made what may be called a *charge* against Judge Douglas, which I understand proved to be very offensive to him. The Judge was at that time out upon one of his speaking tours through the country, and when the news of it reached him, as I am informed, he denounced Judge Trumbull in rather harsh terms for having said what he did in regard to that matter. I was traveling at that time and speaking at the same places with Judge Douglas on subsequent days, and when I heard of what Judge Trumbull had said of Douglas and what Douglas had said back again I felt that I was in a position where I could not remain entirely silent in regard to the matter. Consequently upon two or three occasions I alluded to it, and I alluded to it in no other wise than to say that in regard to the charge brought by Trumbull against Douglas, I *personally* knew nothing and sought to say nothing about it—that I did personally know Judge Trumbull—that I believed him to be a man of veracity—that I believed him to be a man of capacity sufficient to know very well whether an assertion he was making as a conclusion drawn from a set of facts, was true or false; and as a conclusion of my own from that, I stated it as my *belief*, if Trumbull should ever be called upon he would prove everything he had said. I said this upon two or three occasions. Upon a subsequent occasion Judge Trumbull spoke again before an audience at Alton and upon that occasion not only repeated his charge against Douglas, but arrayed the evidence he relied upon to substantiate it. This speech was published at length; and subsequently at Jacksonville Judge Douglas alluded to the matter. In the course of his speech and near the close of it he stated in regard to myself what I will now read: "Judge Douglas proceeded to remark that he should not hereafter occupy his time in refuting such charges made by Trumbull, but that Lincoln having indorsed the character of Trumbull for veracity, he should hold him (Lincoln) responsible for the slanders." I have done simply what I have told you, to subject me to this invitation to notice the charge. I now wish to say that it had not originally been my purpose to discuss that matter at all. But inasmuch as it seems to be the wish of Judge Douglas to hold me responsible for it, then for once in my life I will play General Jackson and to the just extent *I take the responsibility.* [Great applause and cries of "good, good," "hurrah for Lincoln," etc.]

I wish to say at the beginning that I will hand to the reporters that portion of Judge Trumbull's Alton speech which was devoted to this matter, and also that portion of Judge Douglas' speech made at Jacksonville in answer to it. I shall thereby furnish the readers of this debate with the complete discussion between Trumbull and Douglas. I cannot now read them, for the reason that it would take half of my first hour to do so. I can only make some comments upon them. Trumbull's charge is in the following words: "Now, the charge is, that there was a plot entered into to have a constitution formed for Kansas and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to vote upon it, and that Mr. Douglas was in the plot." I will state, without quoting further, for all will have an opportunity of reading it hereafter, that Judge Trumbull brings forward what he regards as sufficient evidence to substantiate this charge.

[The extracts handed to our reporter by Mr. Lincoln are quite too lengthy to appear in this number of the Press and Tribune. Judge Trumbull's speech at Alton has already had a place in our columns, and Senator Douglas' remarks at Jacksonville are faithfully repeated in his portion of this (Charleston) debate.]

It will be perceived Judge Trumbull shows that Senator Bigler, upon the floor of the Senate, had declared there had been a conference among the Senators, in which conference it was determined to have an Enabling Act passed for the people of Kansas to form a Constitution under, and in this conference it was agreed among them that it was best not to have a provision for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people after it should be formed. He then brings forward evidence to show, and showing, as he deemed it, that Judge Douglas reported the bill back to the Senate with that clause stricken out. He then shows that there was a new clause inserted into the bill, which would in its nature *prevent* a reference of the Constitution back for a vote of the people—if, indeed, upon a mere silence in the law, it could be assumed that they had the right to vote upon it. These are the general statements that he has made.

I propose to examine the points in Judge Douglas' speech, in which he attempts to answer that speech of Judge Trumbull's. When you come to examine Judge Douglas' speech, you will find that the first point he makes is—"Suppose it were true that there was such a change in the bill, and that I struck it out—is that proof of a plot to force a Constitution upon them against their will?" His striking out such a provision, if there was such a one in the bill, he argues does not establish the proof that it was stricken out for the purpose of robbing the people of that right. I would say, in the first place, that that would be the *most manifest* reason for it. It is true, as Judge Douglas states, that many Territorial bills have passed without having such a provision in them. I believe it is true, though I am not certain, that, in some instances, Constitutions framed under such bills have been submitted to a vote of the people, with the law silent on the subject, but it does not appear that they once had the Enabling Acts framed with an express provision *for* submitting the Constitution to be framed, to a vote of the people, and then that they were stricken out when Congress did not mean to alter the effect of the law. That there have been bills which never had the provision in, I do not question; but when was that provision taken out of one that it was in? More especially does this evidence tend to prove the proposition that Trumbull advanced, when we remember that that provision was stricken out of the bill almost simultaneously with the time that Bigler says there was a conference among certain Senators, and in which it was agreed that a bill should be passed *leaving that out*. Judge Douglas, in answering Trumbull, omits to attend to the testimony of Bigler, that there was a meeting in which it was agreed they should so frame the bill that there should be no submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people. The Judge does not notice this part of it. If you take this as one piece of evidence, and then ascertain that simultaneously Judge Douglas struck out a provision that did require it to be submitted, and put the two together, I think it will make a pretty fair show of proof that Judge Douglas did, as Trumbull says, enter into a plot to put in force a Constitution for Kansas without giving the people any opportunity of voting upon it.

But I must hurry on. The next proposition that Judge Douglas puts is this: "But upon examination, it turns out that the Toombs' bill never did contain a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted." This is a mere question of fact, and can be determined by evidence. I only want to ask this question—Why did not Judge Douglas say that these words *were not* stricken out of the Toombs' bill, or this bill from which it is alleged the provision was stricken out—a bill which goes by the name of Toombs, because he originally brought it forward? I ask why, if the Judge wanted to make a direct issue with Trumbull, did he not take the exact proposition Trumbull made in his speech, and say that it *was not* stricken out? Trumbull has given the exact words that he says were in the Toombs' bill, and he alleges that when the bill came back, they were stricken out. Judge Douglas does not say that the words which Trumbull says were stricken out, *were not so stricken out*, but he says there was no provision in the Toombs' bill to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people. We see at once that he is merely making an issue upon the meaning of the words. He has not undertaken to say that Trumbull tells a lie about these words being stricken out; but he is really, when pushed up to it, only taking an issue upon the meaning of the words. Now then, if there be any issue upon the meaning of the words, or if there be upon the question of fact as to whether these words were stricken out, I have before me what I suppose to be a genuine copy of the Toombs' bill, in which it can be shown that the words Trumbull says were in it, *were in fact originally there.* If there be any dispute upon that fact, I have got the documents here to show they were there. If there be any controversy upon the sense of the words—whether these words which were stricken out really constituted a provision for submitting the matter to a vote of the people, as that is a matter of argument, I think I may as well use Trumbull's own argument. He says that the proposition is in these words:

"That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention *and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution*, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas."

Now Trumbull alleges that these last words were stricken out of the bill when it came back, and he says this was a provision for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, and his argument is this: "Would it have been possible to ratify the land propositions *at the election for the adoption of the Constitution*, unless such an election was to be held?" [Applause and laughter.] That is Trumbull's argument. Now Judge Douglas does not meet the charge at all, but he stands up and says there was no such proposition in that bill for submitting the Constitution to be framed to a vote of the people. Trumbull admits that the language is not a direct provision for submitting it, but it is a provision necessarily implied from another provision. He asks you how it is possible to ratify the land proposition at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, *if there was no election to be held for the adoption of the Constitution.* And he goes on to show that it is not any less a law because the provision is put in that indirect shape than it would be if it was put directly. But I presume I have said enough to draw attention to this point and I pass it by also.

Another one of the points that Judge Douglas makes upon Trumbull and at very great length is, that Trumbull, while the bill was pending, said in a speech in the Senate that he supposed the Constitution to be made would have to be submitted to the people. He asks, if Trumbull thought so, what reason is there now for any one to suppose the contrary. He asks, if Trumbull thought so then, what ground is there for anybody thinking otherwise now? Fellow citizens, this much may be said in reply: that bill had been in the hands of a party to which Trumbull did not belong. It had been in the hands of the committee at the head of which Judge Douglas stood. Trumbull perhaps had a printed copy of the original Toombs bill. I have not the evidence on that point, except a sort of inference I draw from the general course of business there. What alterations, or what provisions in the way of altering, were going on in Committee, Trumbull had no means of knowing, until the altered bill was reported back. Soon afterwards, when it was reported back there was a discussion over it, and perhaps Trumbull in reading it hastily in the altered form did not perceive all the bearings of the alterations. He was hastily borne into the debate and it does not follow that because there was something in it Trumbull did not perceive, that something did not exist. More than this, is it true that what Trumbull did can have any effect on what Douglas did? [Applause.] Suppose Trumbull had been in the plot with these other men, would that let Douglas out of it? [Applause and laughter.] Would it exonerate Douglas that Trumbull didn't then perceive he was in the plot? He also asks the question: why didn't Trumbull propose to amend the bill if he thought it needed any amendment? Why, I believe that everything Judge Trumbull had proposed, particularly in connection with this question of Kansas and Nebraska since he had been on the floor of the Senate, had been promptly voted down by Judge Douglas and his friends. He had no promise, that an amendment offered by him to any thing on this subject would receive the slightest consideration. Judge Trumbull did bring to the notice of the Senate at that time the fact that there was no provision for submitting the Constitution about to be made for the people of Kansas, to a vote of the people. I believe I may venture to say that Judge Douglas made some reply to this speech of Judge Trumbull's, *but he never noticed that part of it at all.* And so the thing passed by. I think, then, the fact that Judge Trumbull offered no amendment, does not throw much blame upon him; and if it did, it does not reach the question of fact *as to what Judge Douglas was doing.* [Applause]. I repeat that if Trumbull had himself been in the plot, it would not at all relieve the others who were in it from blame. If I should be indicted for murder, and upon the trial it should be discovered that I had been implicated in that murder, but that the prosecuting witness was guilty too, that would not at all touch the question of my crime. It be no relief to my neck that they discovered this other man who charged the crime upon me, to be guilty, too.

Another one of the points Judge Douglas makes upon Judge Trumbull is, that when he spoke in Chicago he made his charge to rest upon the fact that the bill had the provision in it for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, when it went into his (Judge Douglas') hands, that it was missing when he reported it to the Senate, and that in a public speech he had subsequently said the alteration in the bill was made while it was in committee, and that they were made in consultation between him (Judge Douglas) and Toombs. And Judge Douglas goes on to comment upon the fact of Trumbull's adducing in his Alton speech the proposition that the bill not only came back with that proposition stricken out but with another clause and another provision in it, saying that "until the complete execution of this act there shall be no election in said Territory,"—which Trumbull argued was not only taking the provision for submitting to a vote of the people out of the bill, but was adding an affirmative one, in that it prevented the people from exercising the right under a bill that was merely silent on the question. Now in regard to what he says, that Trumbull shifts the issue—that he shifts his ground—and I believe he uses the term, that "it being proven false, he has changed ground"—I call upon all of you, when you come to examine that portion of Trumbull's speech, (for it will make a part of mine,) to examine whether Trumbull has shifted his ground or not. I say he *did not* shift his ground, but that he brought forward his original charge and the evidence to sustain it yet more fully, but precisely as he originally made it. Then, in addition thereto, he brought in a new piece of evidence. He shifted no ground. He brought no new piece of evidence inconsistent with his former testimony, and he brought a new piece, tending, as he thought, and as I think, to prove his proposition. To illustrate: A man brings an accusation against another and on trial the man making the charge introduces A. and B. to prove the accusation. At a second trial he introduces the same witnesses, who tell the same story as before, and a third witness, who tells the same thing, and in addition, gives further testimony corroborative of the charge. So with Trumbull. There was no shifting of ground, nor inconsistency of testimony, between the new piece of evidence and what he originally introduced.

But Judge Douglas says that he himself moved to strike out that last provision of the bill, and that on his motion it was stricken out and a substitute inserted. That I presume is the truth. I presume it is true that that last proposition was stricken out by Judge Douglas. Trumbull has not said it was not. Trumbull has himself said that it was so stricken out. He says: "I am speaking of the bill as Judge Douglas reported it back. It was amended somewhat in the Senate before it passed, but I am speaking of it as he brought it back." Now when Judge Douglas parades the fact that the provision was stricken out of the bill when it came back, he asserts nothing contrary to what Trumbull alleges. Trumbull has only said that he originally put it in—not that he did not strike it out. Trumbull says it was not in the bill when it went to the committee. When it came back it *was* in and Judge Douglas said the alterations were made by him in consultation with Toombs. Trumbull alleges therefore as his conclusion that Judge Douglas put it in. Then if Douglas wants to contradict Trumbull and call him a liar, let him say he did not put it in, and not that he didn't take it out again. It is said that a bear is sometimes hard enough pushed to drop a cub, and so I presume it was in this case. [Loud applause.] I presume the truth is that Douglas put it in and afterwards took it out. [Laughter and cheers.] That I take it is the truth about it. Judge Trumbull says one thing; Douglas says another thing, and the two don't contradict one another at all. *The question is what he put it in for?* In the first place what did he take the other provision out of the bill for?—the provision which Trumbull argued was necessary for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people? What did he take that out for, and having taken it out what did he put this in for? I say that in the run of things it is not unlikely forces conspired to render it vastly expedient for Judge Douglas to take that latter clause out again. The question that Trumbull has made is that Judge Douglas put it in, and he don't meet Trumbull at all unless he denies that.

In the clause of Judge Douglas' speech upon this subject he uses this language towards Judge Trumbull. He says: "He forges his evidence from beginning to end, and by falsifying the record he endeavors to bolster up his false charge." Well, that is a pretty serious statement. Trumbull forges his evidence from beginning to end. *Now upon my own authority I say that it is not true.* [Great cheers and laughter.] What is a forgery? Consider the evidence that Trumbull has brought forward. When you come to read the speech as you will be able to, examine whether the evidence is "a forgery from beginning to end." He had the bill or document in his hand like that [holding up a paper.] He says that is a copy of the Toombs' bill—the amendment offered by Toombs. He says that is a copy of the bill as it was introduced and went into Judge Douglas' hands. Now, does Judge Douglas say that is a forgery? That is one thing Trumbull brought forward. Judge Douglas says he forged it from beginning to end! That is the "beginning" we will say. Does Douglas say that is a forgery? Let him say it to-day, and we will have a subsequent examination upon this subject. [Loud applause.] Trumbull then holds up another document like this and says that is an exact copy of the bill as it came back in the amended form out of Judge Douglas' hands. Does Judge Douglas say that is a forgery? Does he say it in his general sweeping charge? Does he say so now? If he does not then take this Toombs' bill and the bill in the amended form and it only needs to compare them to see that the provision is in the one and it is not in the other; it leaves the inference inevitable that it was taken out. [Applause.]

But while I am dealing with this question let us see what Trumbull's other evidence is. One other piece of evidence I will read. Trumbull says there are in this original Toombs' bill these words: "That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas." Now, if it is said that this is a forgery, we will open the paper here and see whether it is or not. Again, Trumbull says as he goes along, that Mr. Bigler made the following statement in his place in the Senate, December 9, 1857:

"I was present when that subject was discussed by Senators before the bill was introduced, and the question was raised and discussed, whether the constitution, when formed, should be submitted to a vote of the people. It was held by those most intelligent on the subject, that in view of all the difficulties surrounding that Territory, the danger of any experiment at that time of a popular vote, it would be better there should be no such provision in the Toombs bill; and it was my understanding, in all the intercourse I had, that the convention would make a constitution, and send it here without submitting it to the popular vote."

Then Trumbull follows on: "In speaking of this meeting again on the 21st December, 1857, (Congressional Globe, same vol. page 113) Senator Bigler said:

"Nothing was further from my mind than to allude to any social or confidential interview. The meeting was not of that character. Indeed it was semi-official and called to promote the public good. My recollection was clear that I left the conference under the impression that it had been deemed best to adopt measures to admit Kansas as a State through the agency of one popular election, and that for delegates to this Convention. This impression was stronger because I thought the spirit of the bill infringed upon the doctrine of non-intervention, to which I had great aversion; but with the hope of accomplishing a great good, and as no movement had been made in that direction in the Territory, I waived this objection, and concluded to support the measure. I have a few items of testimony as to the correctness of these impressions, and with their submission I shall be content. I have before me the bill reported by the Senator from Illinois on the 7th of March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State, the third section of which reads as follows:

"That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention, and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and the said State of Kansas."

The bill read in place by the Senator from Georgia, on the 25th of June, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained the same section word for word. Both these bills were under consideration at the conference referred to; but, sir, when the Senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate with amendments, the next morning, it did not contain that portion of the third section which indicated to the Convention that the Constitution should be approved by the people. The words 'AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION,' had been stricken out."

Now these things Trumbull says were stated by Bigler upon the floor of the Senate on certain days, and that they are recorded in the *Congressional Globe* on certain pages. Does Judge Douglas say this is a forgery? Does he say there is no such thing in the *Congressional Globe*? What does he mean when he says Judge Trumbull forges his evidence from beginning to end? So again he says in another place, that Judge Douglas, in his speech Dec. 9, 1857, (*Congressional Globe*, part 1, page 15) stated:

"That during the last session of Congress I [Mr. Douglas] reported a bill from the Committee on Territories, to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a constitution for themselves. Subsequently the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] brought forward a substitute for my bill which, *after having been modified by him and myself in consultation*, was passed by the Senate."

Now Trumbull says this is a quotation from a speech of Douglas, and is recorded in the *Congressional Globe*. Is it a forgery? Is it there or not? It may not be there, but I want the Judge to take these pieces of evidence, *and distinctly say they are forgeries, if he dare do it.* [Great applause.]

A Voice.—He will.

Mr. Lincoln.—Well, sir, you had better not commit him. [Cheers and laughter.] He gives other quotations—another from Judge Douglas. He says:

"I will ask the Senator to show me an intimation, from any one member of the Senate, in the whole debate on the Toombs bill, and in the Union, from any quarter, that the constitution was not to be submitted to the people. I will venture to say that on all sides of the chamber it was so understood at the time. If the opponents of the bill had understood it was not, they would have made the point on it; and if they had made it, we should certainly have yielded to it, and put in the clause. That is a discovery made since the President found out that it was not safe to take it for granted that that would be done, which ought in fairness to have been done."

Judge Trumbull says Douglas made that speech and it is recorded. Does Judge Douglas say it is a forgery and was not true? Trumbull says somewhere, and I propose to skip it, but it will be found by any one who will read this debate, that he did distinctly bring it to the notice of those who were engineering the bill, that it lacked that provision and then he goes on to give another quotation from Judge Douglas, where Judge Trumbull uses this language:

"Judge Douglas, however, on the same day and in the same debate, probably recollecting or being reminded of the fact that I had objected to the Toombs bill when pending that it did not provide for a submission of the Constitution to the people, made another statement which is to be found in the same volume of the *Globe*, page 22, in which he says:

"That the bill was silent on this subject was true, and my attention was called to that about the time it was passed; and I took the fair construction to be, that powers not delegated were reserved, and that of course the Constitution would be submitted to the people."

Whether this statement is consistent with the statement just before made, that had the point been made it would have been yielded to, or that it was a new discovery, you will determine."

So I say, I do not know whether Judge Douglas will dispute this, and yet maintain his position that Trumbull's evidence "was forged from beginning to end." I will remark that I have not got these *Congressional Globes* with me. They are large books and difficult to carry about, and if Judge Douglas shall say that on these points where Trumbull has quoted from them, there are no such passages there, I shall not be able to prove they are there upon this occasion, but I will have another chance. Whenever he points out the forgery and says, "I declare that this particular thing which Trumbull has uttered is not to be found where he says it is," then my attention will be drawn to that, and I will arm myself for the contest—stating now that I have not the slightest doubt on earth that I will find every quotation just where Trumbull says it is. Then the question is, how can Douglas call that a forgery? How can he make out that it is a forgery? What is a forgery? It is the bringing forward something in writing or in print purporting to be of certain effect when it is altogether untrue. If you come forward with my note for one hundred dollars when I have never given such a note, there is a forgery. If you come forward with a letter purporting to be written from me which I never wrote, there is another forgery. If you produce anything in writing or print saying it is so and so, the document not being genuine, a forgery has been committed. How do you make this a forgery when every piece of the evidence is genuine? If Judge Douglas does say these documents and quotations are false and forged he has a full right to do so, but until he does it specifically we don't know how to get at him. If he does say they are false and forged, I will then look further into it, and I presume I can procure the certificates of the proper officers that they are genuine copies. I have no doubt each of these extracts will be found exactly where Trumbull says it is. Then I leave it to you if Judge Douglas, in making his sweeping charge that Judge Trumbull's evidence is forged from beginning to end, at all meets the case—if that is the way to get at the facts. I repeat again if he will point out which one is a forgery I will carefully examine it, and if it proves that any one of them is really a forgery it will not be me who will hold to it any longer. I have always wanted to deal with every one I meet, candidly and honestly. If I have made any assertion not warranted by facts, and it is pointed out to me, I will withdraw it cheerfully. But I do not choose to see Judge Trumbull calumniated, and the evidence he has brought forward branded in general terms, "a forgery from beginning to end." That is not the legal way of meeting a charge, and I submit to all intelligent persons, both friends of Judge Douglas and of myself, whether it is.

Now coming back—how much time have I left?

The Moderator.—Three minutes.

Mr. Lincoln. The point upon Judge Douglas is this. The bill that went into his hands had the provision in it for a submission of the constitution to the people; and I say its language amounts to an express provision for a submission; and that he took the provision out. He says it was known that the bill was silent in this particular; *but I say, Judge Douglas, it was not silent when you got it.* [Great applause.] It was vocal with the declaration when you got it, for a submission of the constitution to the people. And now, my direct question to Judge Douglas is, to answer why, if he deemed the bill silent on this point, he found it necessary to strike out those particular harmless words. If he had found the bill silent and without this provision, he might say what he does now. If he supposed it was implied that the constitution would be submitted to a vote of the people, how could these two lines so encumber the statute as to make it necessary to strike them out? How could he infer that a submission was still implied, after its express provision had been stricken from the bill? I find the bill vocal with the provision, while he silenced it. He took it out, and although he took out the other provision preventing a submission to a vote of the people, I ask, *why did you first put it in?* I ask him whether he took the original provision out, which Trumbull alleges was in the bill? If he admits that he did take it, *I ask him what he did it for?* It looks to us as if he had altered the bill. If it looks differently to him—if he has a different reason for his action from the one we assign him—*he can tell it.* I insist upon knowing why he made the bill silent upon that point when it was vocal before he put his hands upon it.

I was told, before my last paragraph, that my time was within three minutes of being out. I presume it is expired now. I therefore close. [Three tremendous cheers were given as Mr. Lincoln retired.]

Mr. Douglas' Reply.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I had supposed that we had assembled here to-day for the purpose of a joint discussion between Mr. Lincoln and myself upon the political questions that now agitate the whole country. The rule of all joint discussions is, that the opening speaker shall touch on all the points which he intends to discuss, in order that the one to reply shall have the opportunity of answering them. Let me ask you what questions of public policy has Mr. Lincoln discussed before you touching the welfare of the States or the welfare of the Union? [Cries of "None, none!"] Allow me to remind you that silence is the best compliment, for I need my whole time, and your cheers only occupy it.

Mr. Lincoln simply contented himself in the outset by saying that he was not in favor of social and political equality between the white and the negro; nor did he desire to have the law changed so as to make them voters or eligible to office. I am glad to have got an answer from him on that proposition, to wit: the right of suffrage and holding office by negroes, for I have been trying to get him to answer that point during the whole time that the canvass has been going on.

Passing, however, from that, I now propose to call your attention to the one question which he has occupied his entire time in discussing. He has occupied his whole hour in discussing a charge made by Senator Trumbull against me, originating two years ago, and prior to the last Presidential election.

If that charge of Trumbull's was true, why did he not make it in '56, when the question was pertinent and was then in issue, and when I was discussing the questions of that day all over this State with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Trumbull. He was as silent as the grave on the question then. If that charge was true, the time to have brought it forward was the canvass of '56—the year when the Toombs bill passed the Senate, when the facts were fresh in the popular mind, when the Kansas question was a prominent one of the day, and when it would have a material bearing on that election, if true. Why did they remain silent then? Knowing that such a charge could be made and proved, if it was true, were they not false to you, false to the country, to have gone through that entire campaign, concealing the charge of this enormous conspiracy which Trumbull says he then knew and would not tell. Mr. Lincoln intimates in his speech a good reason why Trumbull would not tell, for he says it may be true, as I proved at Jacksonville, that Trumbull was also in the plot. Mr. Lincoln goes on to argue that if Trumbull was in the plot, if he was on trial for murder it would not relieve him any more than if another man was detected during the trial to have been a party to the same crime. Well, if Mr. Trumbull then was in the plot and then concealed it in order to escape the odium upon himself, I ask you to believe him now, when he turns State's evidence, and avows his own infamy in order to implicate me with him? I am amazed that Mr. Lincoln could come forward now and indorse that charge, and occupy his whole time in reading Trumbull's speech in support of it. Why, I ask, didn't Mr. Lincoln make a speech of his own, instead of occupying the whole time in reading from the speech at Alton. I had supposed that Mr. Lincoln was capable of making a public speech on his own account, or else I should not have accepted his banter from him for joint discussion, if I had supposed the whole time was to be occupied in reading Trumbull's speech instead of his own. [Applause.]

A Voice—Why don't you reply to the charge?

Judge Douglas.—Now, sir, don't you trouble yourself, gentlemen; I am going to make a speech in my own way, and I trust that as the Democrats listened patiently to Mr. Lincoln, that his friends will not interrupt me when I am speaking.

Now, I propose to first state the charge in Trumbull's own language. Mr. Trumbull, returning from the East, landed at Chicago, and the first thing he did was to make a speech, wholly devoted to assaults upon my public character. I wish to call your attention to the fact that up to that time I had never alluded to Mr. Trumbull, directly or indirectly, nor to his course in Congress. Hence his assaults on me were entirely without provocation, without excuse, and since that he has been traveling from one end of the State to the other, repeating this same vile charge. I will read it now in his own language:

"Now, fellow citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing a Constitution not submitted to the people, to have a Constitution formed and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to pass upon it. This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it to-night, that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design concocted a bill on purpose to force a Constitution upon that people."

Again, speaking to some one in the crowd, he says:

"And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat, until he cannot deny it, and to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough!"

Here is the polite language of Senator Trumbull applied to his colleague when I was a hundred miles off. Why didn't he apply it in the Senate and cram the lie down my throat, when I did deny it to Bigler, and made him take it back? [Applause.] You all recollect how Bigler assaulted me when I was engaged in that hand to hand fight resisting a scheme to put a constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bigler then assaulted me, and I turned upon him and made him take the back track and explain his conduct to the country, and there was not an honest man in America that would pretend it was true. Trumbull was then present face to face with me. Why didn't he then rise and make the charge and say that he could cram the lie down my throat? [Applause.] I tell you that Trumbull then knew it was a lie. He knew that Toombs denied that there ever was a clause in that bill when he brought it forward of the tenor of which he now charges, and which he says required the Constitution to be submitted to the people. I will now tell you all the facts in regard to that question. I had introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and come into the Union as a State whenever they should have the requisite population for a member of Congress. Toombs introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to then, with only 25,000 people, form a Constitution to come in at that time, and the issue was whether we should allow them to with 25,000, or whether we should require them to have the ratio for a member of Congress, to wit, 93,420. That was the point of debate in the committee. I was overruled; my proposition to have 93,000 was overruled, and Toombs' proposition to let them in was substituted in its place; and accordingly a bill to carry out Toombs' idea of immediate admission was reported as a substitute for mine, but the only point at issue was this question of population, and the fixing of proper safeguards against frauds at the election. Now, Mr. Trumbull knew these to be the facts—the whole Senate knew them to be the facts, and hence he was silent at that time. But he waited until I was in this canvass with Mr. Lincoln, and found that I was showing up Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism and Negro Equality. [Applause.] I was driving Mr. Lincoln to the wall until white men would not tolerate his rank Abolitionism, and they sent for Trumbull to come back, and they framed a system of charges against me to compel me occupy my entire time in defending myself, so that I could not show up the enormity of the Abolition Black Republican party's principles. Now, the whole object of this time to-day being occupied in an issue between Trumbull and me by Mr. Lincoln, is to conceal from this vast audience the discussion of the questions that divide the two great parties. I am not going to allow them to take up much of my time by these transient matters. I have lived in this State twenty-five years. In most of the time I have been in public life. My record is open to you all, and if that record is not enough to vindicate me against these petty, malicious assaults, I despair ever to be elected to office by slandering my opponent and traducing other men. Mr. Lincoln asks you to-day for your support in electing him to the Senate solely because he and Trumbull can slander me. Has he given any other reason as to what he is going to do on any one question in Congress? He attempts to ride into office not upon his own merits, or the merit and soundness of his own principles, but upon his success in fastening that stale old slander upon his opponent.

Now I wish you to bear in mind that up to the time of this Toombs bill and afterwards, there never has been an act of Congress for the admission of a new State which contained a clause requiring the constitution to be submitted to the people. The general rule was that the constitution be silent on this subject, taking it for granted that the people themselves would demand and compel a vote on the ratification of their constitution. Inasmuch as that had been the rule under Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, under the Whig Presidents, and under the Democratic Presidents, from the beginning of the Government down, nobody ever dreamed that the effort would be made to abuse the power thus confided to the people of a Territory. For these reasons, attention was not called to the fact of whether there was or was not a clause compelling submission; but it was taken for granted that the constitution would be submitted to the people, whether the law compelled it or not. And now I will read from the report made by me as chairman of the committee at the time that the Toombs bill was reported back. I reported back the substitute, but, as I have said, it contained several clauses which I voted against in committee, but being overruled, I, as chairman, reported back all those agreed to, and one thing, and the main point I had been overruled in, was the question of population. In the written report containing the Toombs bill, I said:

"In the opinion of your committee whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system imperatively demands that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law without fraud or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

Here you find that the committee took it for granted that under that bill the Constitution was to be submitted to the people whether the bill was silent on the subject or not. Now, suppose I had reported it silent on the subject, following the example of Washington and Jefferson, and Monroe, and Adams, and Jackson, and Harrison, Tyler, and Polk, and Fillmore, and Pierce, would that fact have been evidence of a conspiracy to put a Constitution on the people against their will.

A Voice—No, sir.

Judge Douglas.—If the charge be true that Mr. Lincoln makes against me, it is true against Millard Fillmore—true against Zachary Taylor—true against every Whig President as well as against every Democratic President. It is true against Henry Clay, who had been in the Senate and in the House for fifteen years, and advocated these very bills. No one of them ever contained a clause compelling submission to the people. Now are Messrs. Lincoln and Trumbull prepared to charge upon all these eminent men from the beginning of the government down to this day, that the absence of a provision compelling submission is evidence of a corrupt design to force a Constitution on an unwilling people. I ask you to reflect on these things, for I tell you, here is a conspiracy to carry an election by slander or not by fair means. Mr. Lincoln's speech this day is conclusive evidence of the fact. He devotes the entire time to an issue between me and Trumbull, and not a word on the politics of the day. Are you going to elect Trumbull's colleague on an issue between Trumbull and me? I thought I was running against Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I thought Mr. Lincoln intended to be my opponent; I thought Mr. Lincoln was discussing the public questions of the day with me; I thought he challenged me to such a discussion. And it turns out that his only hope is that he is going to ride into office on Trumbull's back, and Trumbull is going to carry him by falsehood into office. Now, I will pursue this subject a little further. As I said before, the remainder of the record proves that Trumbull's charge was false that the Toomb bill originally required the constitution to be submitted to the people. The printed copy he shows declares that it required the last clause, not the constitution, to be submitted; but taking it for granted that the people would order an election on the constitution my report says that we take it for granted that the people would order an election. But there was no clause in the Toombs bill requiring the whole of the constitution to be submitted. Trumbull knew it at the time, because his speech made at the time of the passage of the bill disclosed the fact that he knew it was silent on the subject. Trumbull went down to Alton and made a second speech, and brought forward new evidence. What was the new evidence? The Chicago *Times* took up Trumbull's Chicago speech and compared it with the record, and proved all that part to be false declaring that the original bill required submission to the people. Trumbull saw that he was caught and exposed in his falsehood. He went right to Alton, and, under the very walls of the Illinois Penitentiary, made a new speech, in which he predicated his assault on me on the allegation that I put into the bill a clause which prohibited the convention from submitting the Constitution to the people. And he quoted what he pretended to be that clause—the clause which he quoted in his Alton speech and which he has published and scattered broadcast all over the State as evidence that the Toombs bill as amended by me and passed, contained these words, which I will read: "And until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory." Trumbull said that the object of preventing any other election in said Territory by these words, was to prevent the Constitution from being submitted to the people by the Convention that had framed it. Now I will show you that when Trumbull made that statement at Alton, he knew it to be untrue. I now read from Trumbull's speech in the Senate on the Toombs bill the day it passed. There he says: "There is nothing said in this bill, so far as I have discovered, about submitting the Constitution which is to be framed to the people for their sanction or rejection." Thus you see Trumbull said in the Senate when that bill was pending, that it was silent on the subject of submission, and that there was nothing in that bill one way or the other on the subject. In his Alton speech he says there was a clause in it preventing submission to the people, and that I put it in. Thus I convict him of falsehood and slander at Alton by quoting from his own speech as reported in the *Congressional Globe* in the Senate of the United States when the Toombs bill passed. Now what do you think of a man that will thus shift and make false charges and falsify the record to prove them. Now, in the next place, I will show you that the clause which Trumbull says was put in the bill on my motion, was never put in at all, and was stricken from the report of the Committee, and a substitute on my own motion put in its place. Sir, I call your attention to the *Congressional Globe*, page 795. Douglas said: "I have an amendment to offer from the Committee on Territories, on page 8, section 11, strike out the words, 'until the complete execution of the act, no other election shall be held in said Territory,' and insert the amendment which I hold in my hand." Thus you see here that I moved to strike out the very words that Trumbull said were put in, and they were never put in at all—but merely reported—the Committee overruling me as I stated and stricken out in the Senate on my motion and another clause not in its place.

On the same page you find the amendment was agreed to. That amendment being agreed to, I put in another clause, recognizing the right of the people of Kansas, under that bill, to order just such an election as they might see proper. Now I will read them. Page 796, Mr. Douglas said: "I have another amendment to offer from the Committee, to follow the amendment which has been adopted. The bill reads now, 'and until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory.' It has been suggested that it should be modified in this way, 'and to avoid all conflict in the complete execution of this act, all other elections in said Territory are hereby postponed until such time as said convention shall appoint.'" This clearly and distinctly recognizes the right of the convention to order just as many elections as they saw proper in the execution of the act. Now Trumbull concealed in his Alton speech the fact that the clause which he quoted on me had been stricken out, and he concealed the other fact, that this clause had been put in, and then made the false statement that the bill contained a clause requiring submission. Now, I repeat my charge upon Trumbull upon that record that he did falsify the records of this country in making that charge. [Applause.] And I tell Mr. Abraham Lincoln if he will look at that record he will then know that Trumbull falsified the public record in that charge. And Mr. Lincoln has this day indorsed Mr. Trumbull's veracity after he had my word for it that by the record his veracity was proved to have been forfeited and violated in this charge. It won't do for Mr. Lincoln, in parading his calumny against me, to put Trumbull between him and the odium and the responsibility that attaches to such calumny. I tell him I am as ready to prosecute the indorser as the maker of a forged note. [Applause.] I regret the necessity of occupying my time in these petty personal matters. It is unbecoming the dignity of a canvass for an office of the character for which we are candidates. When I commenced this canvass at Chicago I spoke of Mr. Lincoln in terms of kindness and respect as an old friend, and told you he was a man of respectable character, of good standing, and of unblemished reputation, and I had nothing to say against him. I repeated these remarks complimentary to him in my successive speeches, until he became the indorser for these and other slanders against me. If there is anything personally disagreeable, unkind or disrespectful in these personalities, the sole responsibility is on Mr. Lincoln, Trumbull and their backers. I will show you another charge made by Mr. Lincoln against me, as an offset to his expression of a willingness to take back anything that is incorrect, and to correct any false statement or misrepresentation into which he has fallen. Mr. Lincoln has made the charge several times against the Supreme Court of the United States, and President Pierce, and President Buchanan and myself, that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced by me in June, 1854, at Washington City, there was a conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and President Pierce, President Buchanan and myself to have the Dred Scott case decided in such a manner as to establish slavery all over the country. He charged a conspiracy between us. I branded it as a falsehood and let it go. He repeated it, and asked me to answer, and fetches the proof. I told him, says I, "Mr. Lincoln I know what you are after. You want to occupy my time in personal matters so I can't show up the revolutionary principles which the Abolition party, whose candidate you are, have proclaimed to the world!" But he wanted me to analyze his proof. Then I called his attention to the fact that at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced there was no such case as the Dred Scott case pending in the Supreme Court, nor was there for two years afterward, and hence it was impossible that there should be any such conspiracy between the Judges of the Supreme Court and the other parties involved. I proved by the record that it was false. What did he say to that? that he took it like an honest man, and saw that he had been mistaken? No, he repeated the charge, and said that, although there was no such case then pending, yet there was an understanding between the Democratic owners of Dred Scott and the Judges and the other persons alluded to, that they would bring up such a case. I then demanded, and have since demanded, to know who those Democratic owners of Dred Scott were. But he could not tell; he did not know, for there were no Democratic owners of Dred Scott in this land. He was owned at the time by the Rev. Dr. Chaffee, an abolition member of Congress from Springfield and his wife, [Applause.] And Mr. Lincoln ought to know the fact that Dred Scott was thus owned by Dr. Chaffee and his wife, for the reason that as soon as the decision was announced by the Court Dr. Chaffee and his wife executed a deed emancipating Dred Scott, putting that deed on record. Thus it was a matter of public record that at the time that case was taken up, Dred Scott was owned by an abolition member of Congress, a friend of Mr. Lincoln holding him in his own right, while the defence was conducted by abolition Congress on the other side. Thus the Abolitionists conducted both sides of the case. [Laughter.] I have thus shown that this charge was false, and yet he wont withdraw that charge of conspiracy. I now submit to you how much confidence you can place in the fairness of a man who will, in making a charge proved to be false even by the record, so shift his ground. I will state another fact to show how utterly reckless is this charge against President Pierce and Buchanan. He says President Buchanan was a party to this conspiracy in 1854, when the Nebraska bill was introduced. Now the history of this country shows that James Buchanan was at that time representing this country at the Court of London with distinguished ability and usefulness to his country. The history of the country shows that James Buchanan had not been in the United States for nearly a year previous, and never came here for about three years afterwards. [Laughter.] And yet Mr. Lincoln keeps repeating the charge of conspiracy against Buchanan, when the public record shows that it is untrue, and he ought to have known it. Having thus proved it false as to the members of the Supreme Court, and false as to President Buchanan, I let it drop, leaving the public to say whether I by myself, without other concurrence, could have made a conspiracy with them. [Laughter and applause.]

But, my friends, you see that the object is clearly to conduct the campaign on personal matters, hunting me down, and making charge after charge, proven to be false by the public records of the country. I am willing to refer my whole public life and my whole private life to the inspection of any man, or of all men, who desire to investigate it, and if twenty-five years of residence among you, and nearly the whole time a public man, exposed, perhaps, to more assaults and more abuse than any man living of my age, or that ever did live, and if I have survived it all, and commanded your confidence thus far, I am willing to trust to your knowledge of me and my public actions, without making any personal defences against these assaults from my enemies. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, I came here for the purpose of discussing the leading political topics which now agitate the country. I have no charges to make against Mr. Lincoln—none against Mr. Trumbull, for I was not aware that he was a candidate. [Laughter.] And none to make against any man who is a candidate, except to repel their assaults on me. If Mr. Lincoln is a man of bad character, I leave it to you to find out. If his voting in the past was not satisfactory to you, I leave others to ascertain the fact, and if his course on the Mexican war was not in accordance with your opinions of patriotism and duty in defence of our country against a public enemy, I leave you to ascertain the fact. I have no assault to make against him except to place before you the history of the public question that now divides the country and engrosses so much of the public attention. You know that prior to 1854 this country was divided into two great political parties—the one Whig and the other Democratic. During that whole period, for twenty years prior to that time, I had been in public discussions in this State as an advocate of Democratic principles, and I can appeal with confidence to every Old Line Whig in the hearing of my voice if, during all this time, I did not fight the Whigs like a man on every question that separated the Whig party from the Democratic party. I had the highest respect for Henry Clay as a gallant party leader, as an eminent statesman, and one of the leading men of this country, and I conscientiously thought that the Democratic party was right on the question which separated Whigs from Democrats. Hence the man don't live that can say that I ever personally assaulted Henry Clay, or Daniel Webster, or any one of the leaders of that great party, while I was combatting with so much energy the measures that they advocated. What did we differ about as Whigs and Democrats in those days? Did we differ about this slavery question? On the contrary, did we not in 1850, Whigs and Democrats, unite to a man in favor of that system of Compromise Measures which Mr. Clay introduced, which Webster advocated, which Cass supported, and which Fillmore approved and made a law by his signature? While we agreed on those measures, we differed about a Bank, about the Tariff, and about Distribution, and the Specie Circular, and the Sub-Treasury, and other questions of that description. Now let me ask you, what one of those questions, on which Whigs and Democrats then differed, now remains to divide the two great parties? Every one of those questions, about which Whigs and Democrats then differed, has passed away. The country has outgrown them, and they have become obsolete ideas, and have passed into history. Hence it is immaterial whether you did right or I did right on the Bank, or the Tariff, or on Distribution, or on the Specie Circular, or on the Sub-Treasury, for they no longer continue living issues between parties. What then has taken the place of those questions about which we differ? The slavery question has now become the leading and controlling issue. That question on which you and I agreed, on which the Whigs and the Democrats were united, had now become the leading issue between the National Democracy on the one side and the Republican Abolition party on the other. Just recollect for a moment that memorable contest of 1850, by which this country was agitated from its centre to its circumference by slavery agitation. All eyes then turned to the three great lights that survived from the days of the Revolution. They looked to Clay, then in retirement at Ashland, to Webster, then in the Senate, and to Cass, also a member of the U. S. Senate. Clay had retired to Ashland, having, as he supposed, performed his mission on earth, and was prepared for a better sphere of existence in another world. And in that retirement he heard the discordant, harsh, grating sounds of sectional strife striking upon his ears. He arised and came forth from his retirement and resumed his seat in the Senate of the United States, that great theater of his great deeds. From the moment that Clay arrived among us he became the leader of all Union men, whether Whigs or Democrats. For nine months we assembled each day in the council chamber, with Clay in the chair, and Cass upon his right hand, and Webster on his left, and the Democrats and the Whigs arrayed on the one side and on the other, all forgetting their partisan differences, and all animated by one patriotic sentiment, and that one to devise means and measures that could defeat the main revolutionary schemes of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Applause, and cries of "Good!"] We did devise means. Clay brought them forward; Webster advocated them; Cass defended them; the Union Democrats and the Union Whigs voted for them; Fillmore signed them, and they gave peace and quiet to the country. These compromise measures of 1850 were founded on the great fundamental principle, that the people of each State and of each Territory ought to be left free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Federal Constitution. [Applause.] Now let me ask every Old Line Democrat, and every Old Line Whig within the hearing of my voice, if I have not truly stated the issues as they then presented themselves to the country? You recollect that the Abolitionists raised a howl of vengeance and destruction against the Democrats and the Whigs both, who supported those compromise measures of 1850. When I returned home to Chicago that year, I found the city infuriated and inflamed with vengeance against the author of those great measures. Being the only man in that city who was held responsible for affirmative votes on each of these measures, I went forward and faced the assembled inhabitants of the city of Chicago and defended each and every one of Clay's compromise measures as they passed the Senate and the House and were approved by President Fillmore. Previous to that time, the City Council had passed resolutions nullifying the acts of Congress and instructing the police to withhold all assistance in their execution. But the people of Chicago listened to my defence, and like candid, frank, conservative men, when convinced that they had done injustice to Clay, Webster, Cass, and the other great statesmen who had supported these measures, they repealed these nullifying resolutions, and declared that the law should be executed, and the supremacy of the Constitution maintained. Let it always be recorded in history, to the immortal honor of the people of Chicago, that they had a sense of justice to take the back track when they found they were wrong, and did justice to those whom they had blamed and abused unjustly. When the Legislature of this State assembled that year, they proceeded to pass resolutions approving the Compromise Measures of 1850. When the great Whig party assembled in 1852 in Baltimore, in National Convention for the last time, and nominated Scott for the Presidency, they adopted as a part of their platform the Compromise Measures of 1850. That was the cardinal plank upon which every whig would stand, and by which he would regulate his future conduct. When the Democratic party assembled at the same place one month afterwards and nominated Mr. Pierce, we adopted the same plank, so far as these Compromise measures were concerned, and agreed that we too would stand by Clay's Compromise measures, as a cardinal article in the Democratic faith. Thus you see that in 1852 all the old Whigs and all the old Democrats stood on a common plank, so far as this slavery question was concerned, but different in other measures.

Now, let me ask you, how is it that since that time so many old Whigs have wandered from the true path marked out by Clay, and carried out broad and wide by the great Webster? How is it that so many old line Democrats have abandoned the old faith of the party, and joined with the Abolitionists and Free Soilers to overturn the platform of the old Democrats and the platform of the old Whigs. ["What a pity Douglas bolted."] You can't deny but what since 1854, there has been a great revolution on this one question. Let me ask how has it been brought about. I answer, no sooner was the sod green on the grave of the immortal Clay—no sooner were the roses planted on the tomb of the godlike Webster, than many leaders of the old Whig party, such as Seward, of New York, and his followers, attempted to abolitionize the old Whig party, and transfer you all bound hand and foot into the abolition camp. Seizing hold of the temporary excitement produced in this country by the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the disappointed politicians in the Democratic party united with the disappointed politicians in the Whig party, and attempted to form a new party of abolitionized Democrats and abolitionized Whigs, who were all Abolitionists banded together on an Abolition platform. And who led that crusade against Union principles in this State? I answer that Abraham Lincoln in behalf of the Whigs and Lyman Trumbull in behalf of the Democrats formed a scheme by which they would abolitionize the two great parties of this country; then that Lincoln should be sent to the Senate of the United States in the place of General Shields, while Trumbull should go to Congress from the Belleville District until I would be accommodating enough either to die or resign for his benefit, and then he would go to the Senate of the United States too. Now, you remember that during the year 1854, these two worthy gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Trumbull, one an old line Whig and the other an old line Democrat, were hunting for votes to elect a Legislature against the Democratic party. I canvassed the State that year from the time I returned home till the election came off, and spoke in every county that I could reach during that period. In the northern part of the State, I found Lincoln's ally there, in the person of Fred. Douglass, the negro, preaching revolutionary principles, while Lincoln was discussing the same principles down here, and Trumbull a little further down attempting to elect members of the Legislature, and acting in harmony each with the other. I have witnessed the effort made in Chicago by Mr. Lincoln's then associates and now supporters to put Fred. Douglass on the stand at a Democratic meeting, to reply to the illustrious Gen. Cass, when he was addressing the people there. They had that same negro hunting me down, the same as they have a negro canvassing the principal counties of the North in behalf of Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln knows that when we were at Freeport at a joint discussion, there was a distinguished colored gentleman there, [laughter] who made a speech that night and the night after, a short distance from Freeport, in favor of Lincoln, and showing how much interest his colored brethren felt in the success of their brother, Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] I have with me now, what I could read if necessary, a speech made by Fred. Douglass in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to a large convention, in which he called upon all who were friends of negro equality and negro citizenship to rally as one man around Abraham Lincoln, as the chief embodiment of their principles, and by all means to defeat Stephen A. Douglas. [Laughter.] Thus you find that this Republican party in the northern port of the State had colored gentlemen for their advocates in 1854, as they have now in concert with Lincoln and Trumbull. When, in 1854, I came down to Springfield in October, to attend a State fair, I found the leaders of this party all assembled under the title of an anti-Nebraska meeting. It was Black Republican up North, anti-Nebraska at Springfield, and I found Lovejoy, the high priest of Abolitionism, and Lincoln, one of the leaders, who was to call the old line Whigs into the Abolition camp, and Sidney Breese and Gov. Reynolds all making speeches against the Democratic party, and myself at the same place and on the same occasion. The same men who are now fighting the Democratic party, and other regular Democratic nominees in this State were fighting us then. They didn't then acknowledge that they had become Abolitionists, and many of them deny it now.

Breese, and Dougherty, and Reynolds, were then fighting against the Democratic party, under the title of Anti-Nebraska Democrats. Now they are fighting against the Democratic party pretending to be Simon-pure Democrats, and say that they are to have every office holder in Illinois beheaded who prefers the election of Douglas to that of Lincoln, or of the Democratic ticket to that Abolition ticket, either for State officers, for the Legislature, for Congress, or for any other office in the State. They canvassed the State in 1854 against us as they are doing now, holding different principles in different localities, but having a common object in view. That was the defeat of all men holding national principles in opposition to this Abolition Sectional party. They carried the Legislature in 1854, and when it assembled in Springfield, in their favor, they proceeded to elect a United States Senator. All voted for Mr. Lincoln, as their choice, with one or two exceptions. But they couldn't quite elect him. And why couldn't they elect him? Had not Trumbull agreed that he should have Shields' place? Had not the Abolitionists agreed to it? Was not that the solemn compact? Was not that the condition upon which Lincoln was to abolitionize the old Whigs, that he should be the Senator? But still Trumbull, having control of a few abolition Democrats, wouldn't allow them all to vote for Lincoln at any one time, and thus they could run him up almost to election, but not quite and then run him again and drop him down until they worried him and his friends so that they dropped Lincoln entirely and elected Trumbull in violation of the bargain. Now I desire to offer a bit of testimony in confirmation of that position, from Col. H. Matheny of Springfield, who is, and for twenty years has been, the confidential, personal and political friend and manager for Lincoln. Matheny is at this very day the candidate of the Republican-Abolition party against the gallant Major Thomas L. Harris, in the Springfield district, and is making speeches for Lincoln against me. Now let me read you the testimony of Matheny about this bargain between Lincoln and Trumbull, when they undertook to abolitionize the Whigs and Democrats, only four years ago. Matheny, in a public speech two years ago, being mad because Trumbull played a Yankee trick on Lincoln, explained the whole bargain in a speech which I will read, and the correctness of which Lincoln will not deny. Matheny says:

"The Whigs, Abolitionists, Know Nothings and renegade Democrats, made a solemn compact for the purpose of carrying this State against the Democracy on this plan: 1st. That they would all combine and elect Mr. Trumbull to Congress, and thereby carry his District for the Legislature, in order to throw all the strength that could be obtained into that body against the Democrats. 2d. That when the Legislature should meet, the officers of that body, such as speaker, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., would be given to the Abolitionists; and 3d. That the Whigs were to have the United States Senator. That, accordingly, Trumbull was elected in good faith to Congress and his District carried for the Legislature, and when it convened the Abolitionists got all the officers of that body and thus far the "bond" was fairly executed. The Whigs on their part demanded the election of Abraham Lincoln to the United States Senate, that the bond might be fulfilled, the other parties to the contract having already secured to themselves all that was called for. But in the most perfidious manner they refused to elect Lincoln, and the mean, low-lived, sneaking Trumbull succeeded by pledging all that was required by any party, in thrusting Lincoln aside and foisting himself, an excrescence from the rotten bowels of the Democracy into the United States Senate; and thus it has ever been that an honest man makes a bad bargain when he conspires or contracts with rogues."

Now Lincoln's confidential friend, Matheny, thought that Lincoln conspired and contracted with such rogues as Trumbull and the Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I would like to know whether Lincoln thought as well of Trumbull's veracity at the time that Trumbull agreed to go for him for Senator, and then cheated him, as he does now when Trumbull comes forward against me. You could not prove this at that time. You could not prove Trumbull a nice man, either by Lincoln or Matheny, or any of Lincoln's friends. They charged everywhere that Trumbull had cheated him in the bargain, and then Lincoln found out, sure enough, to conspire and contract with rogues. Now, I will explain to you what has been a mystery all over this State and Union, in regard to the reasons for Lincoln's being nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican State Convention. You know it never was usual for any party in State Conventions to nominate a candidate for Senator. The first time it was ever done was probably this year by the Republican Convention. The Convention was not called for that purpose. It was called to nominate a State ticket, and nearly every man was disgusted when they nominated Lincoln. Archy Williams thought he was entitled to it. Browning felt that he deserved it. John Wentworth thought he must have it. Peck thought he deserved it. Judd was sure to have it. Palmer was expecting it. To the astonishment of all, Lincoln was nominated by the Convention. He was not only nominated, but he received it unanimously by a resolution declaring that Abraham Lincoln was the first, the last and only choice of the party. How was that? Because they couldn't get Lincoln and his friends to make another bargain with rogues unless the whole party would come up as one man and pledge their honors this time that they would stand by Lincoln first and last and all the time, and that Lovejoy shouldn't cheat Lincoln this time as Trumbull did before. [Laughter.] And thus it is by the passing of that resolution Lincoln received the universal support of the Abolitionists. Lovejoy is for him. Farnsworth is making speeches for him. Giddings is for him—they are all for him. The negroes are making speeches for him, and he is sure not to be cheated this time, for he would not go into the arrangement until he got the bond for it. And thus you find that Trumbull is compelled now to come out on the stump and get up those false charges against me, and travel all over the State to elect Mr. Lincoln, in order to keep him and his friends quiet about that bargain in which Trumbull cheated them two years ago. Now you see why it is that Lincoln and Trumbull are so mighty fond of each other. [Laughter.] They have entered into that conspiracy to hunt me down by these attacks on my public character, in order to draw my attention from the exposure of the mode by which they attempted to abolitionize the old Whigs and the old Democrats and lead them captive into the Abolition camp. Don't you remember that Lincoln was round here four years ago, making speeches to you, and telling you that you ought to go for that Abolition ticket, and swearing that he was then as good a Whig as he ever was? Trumbull went all over the State making speeches to the old Democrats, trying to coax them into the Abolition camp, swearing by his Maker that he was still a good Democrat, and would never desert the Democratic party. But when he got your votes, the Legislature elected was an Abolition Legislature. They passed Abolition resolutions, and they passed Abolition laws, and supported Abolitionists for State and national offices. Now the same game is attempted to be played over again. You know that while Trumbull and Lincoln were thus making captive the old Whigs and Democrats, they had Giddings, the high priest of Abolitionism, from Ohio to receive and christen them in the dark cause just as fast as they brought them in. Giddings found the converts were so numerous and were brought in from every part of the State, that he had to have assistance, so he sent off to John P. Hale, N. P. Banks and other Abolitionists, and they together with Lovejoy and Fred Douglass made out to baptize the new converts just as fast as Trumbull, and Lincoln, and Breese, and Reynolds, and Dougherty could capture them and bring them within reach, and now they are making the same kind of pledges. Trumbull goes down to Monroe County; he went there the other day making a speech in favor of Lincoln, and I will show you under what notice the meeting was called. You see they are Black Republicans up north. In Springfield to-day, they dar'sn't call their convention by the name of Republican Convention, but they call all men opposed to the Democracy. When they get down to Monroe County in Lower Egypt, Trumbull had his notices in this way:—"A meeting of the Free Democracy will take place in Waterloo, Sept. 13th inst., whereat Hon. Lyman Trumbull and John Baker will address the people on the political topics of the day. Men of all parties are invited to be present and hear and determine for themselves."—*Monroe Free Democrat.*

Now, did you ever hear of this new party called the Free Democracy? What is the object of changing their name in every county they come to? One in the North, another in the centre and another in the South. When I used to practice law before my distinguished friend that I recognize in the crowd, and the proof showed that a man charged with horse stealing had gone by one name in Stephenson County, a second in Sangamon, and was arrested under a third down in Randolph, we thought the fact of changing names was pretty strong proof that he was guilty of the charge made against him. Now, I would like to know why it is that this great Free Soil Abolition party are not willing to have the same name in all parts of the State. Why is it that if this Black Republican party believe that their principles are sound and their cause is just, that they do not have the same principles in the North and in the South—in the East and in the West, wherever the American flag waves over American soil?

A Voice—Don't call us Black Republicans.

Judge Douglas.—Why, sir, if you will go to Waukegan, fifteen miles north of Chicago, you will find a paper with Lincoln's name at the head, and you will find in said the head of it, this paper is devoted to the cause of Black Republicanism. [Applause.] I had a copy of it to carry with me down here into Egypt, to let you see by what name they went up there. And their principles were as much up there as they vary from the name down here. Their principles up there are jet black; when you get down into the center they are a decent colored mulatto; when you get down into lower Egypt they are almost white. [Laughter]. There were many white sentiments contained in Lincoln's speech down in Jonesboro, and I could not help contrasting them with the speeches of the same distinguished orator in the northern parts of the State. [Hit him again.] Up there his party say they are for no more slave States, under any circumstances; down here they pretend that they are willing to allow the people of each State, when they come into the Union, to do just as they please on the subject of slavery. Up there, you will find Lovejoy, their candidate for Congress in the Bloomington district, and Farnsworth, their candidate for Congress in the district of Chicago, and Washburne, the candidate in the Galena district, all pledged; never under any circumstances will they consent to admit another slave State in this Union, even if the people want it. Thus while they there have one set of principles, down here they have another.

Here let me remind Mr. Lincoln of his scriptural quotation, which he has applied to the Federal Government, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Does he expect this Abolition party to stand, when in one half of the State they advocate one set of principles, and in the other half repudiate them and advocate another? [Laughter.]

I am told I have but eight minutes more. I want to talk about one hour more, but I will make the best use I can of that eight minutes. Mr. Lincoln has said, in his first speech that he was not in favor of the social and political equality of the negro and the white man, but I will now tell you what he has said elsewhere up at the north. He there said he was not in favor of the political and social equality of the negro, but he would not say up there that he was opposed to negro voting and negro citizenship. He declares his utter opposition to the Dred Scott decision, and avows as his reason, that the Court decided that it was not possible that a negro should be a citizen, under the Constitution of the United States.

Now, if he is opposed to the Dred Scott decision for that reason, he must be in favor of conferring the rights and privileges of citizenship upon the negro. I have been trying to get an answer from him on this point, but I have never yet obtained it, and I will show you why. In nearly every speech he made in the North, he quoted the Declaration of Independence to prove that all men were born free and equal, and that meant the negro as well as the white man, and that their equality rested on the Divine law. I will read what he said upon this point.

"I should like," Mr. Lincoln said, "to know if you take this old Declaration which declares that all men are created equal, and make exception to it, where will it stop? If one man says it don't mean a negro, why not another say it doesn't mean a white man?"

Hence, Mr. Lincoln asserted that the Declaration of Independence declared that the negro was the equal of the white man, and that too by divine law, being endowed by his creator with certain inalienable rights. Now if he believes that by the divine law he was our equal, it was certain, he should advocate negro citizenship. And when you grant negro citizenship, then you have put them on an equality under the law. I say to you, gentlemen, in all frankness, that in my opinion a negro is not a citizen, cannot and ought not to be under the Constitution of the United States. I would not even qualify my opinion, although the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case say that a negro descended of African parents and imported into this country as a slave, is not, cannot and ought not to be a citizen. I say that this Government was created on the white basis by white men for white men and their posterity forever, and should never be administered by any but white men. I declare that a negro ought not to be a citizen whether imported into this country or born here, whether his parents were slaves or not. It don't depend upon the question where he was born, or where his parents were placed, but it depends on the fact that the negro belongs to a race incapable of self-government, and for that reason ought not to be put on an equality with the white man. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I am sorry that I have not time to pursue this argument further, which I could have done but for the fact that Mr. Lincoln compelled me to occupy a portion of time in repelling this gross, slanderous falsehood that Trumbull invented and circulated against me. Let me ask you, why should this country divide itself by a geographical line, arraying all men north of it into one great hostile party against all men south of it. Mr. Lincoln tells you in his speech at Springfield that a house divided against itself cannot stand—that the government cannot endure permanently divided into free States and slave States—that they must be all one way or all other, or this government cannot endure permanently. Why, let me ask, cannot this government endure forever divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it? When this government was established by Washington and Madison and Jay and Hamilton, and the sages of that day, it was composed of free States and slave States, bound together by our common Constitution. We have existed and prospered from that day to this, divided into these free and slave States. During that whole period, we have increased with a rapidity never yet known, in wealth, in the expansion of territory, in the elements of power and greatness, until we have become the first nation on the face of the globe. Why cannot we thus continue to prosper? If we live and continue to execute the government in that spirit and in accordance with those principles upon which our fathers placed it. During that whole period Divine Providence has smiled upon us and showered upon this nation richer and more abundant blessings than were ever conferred upon any people on the face of the globe. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lincoln's Rejoinder.

As Mr. Lincoln stepped forward the crowd sent up three rousing cheers.

Mr. Lincoln said:

Fellow Citizens:—It follows as a matter of course that a half-hour answer to a speech of an hour-and-a-half can be but a very hurried one. I shall only be able to touch upon a few of the points suggested by Judge Douglas, and give them a brief attention, while I shall have to totally omit others for the want of time.

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro-citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me the question before. [Applause.] He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship. [Renewed applause.] This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge Douglas has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. [Laughter and applause.] If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge Douglas tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. [Loud applause and laughter.] Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power I should be opposed to the exercise of it. [Cries of "good, good," and applause.] That is all I have to say about it.

Judge Douglas has told you that he heard my speeches north and my speeches south—that he had heard me at Ottawa and at Freeport in the north, and recently at Jonesboro in the south, and there was a very different cast of sentiment in the speeches made at the different points. I will not charge upon Judge Douglas that he wilfully misrepresents me, but I call upon every fair-minded man to take these speeches and read them, and *I dare him to point out any difference between my printed speeches north and south.* [Great cheering.] While I am here perhaps I ought to say a word, if I have the time, in regard to the latter portion of the Judge's speech, which was a sort of declamation in reference to my having said I entertained the belief that this government would not endure, half slave and half free. I have said so and I did not say it without what seemed to me to be good reasons. It perhaps would require more time than I have now to set forth these reasons in detail; but let me ask you a few questions. Have we ever had any peace on this slavery question? [No, no.] When are we to have peace upon it if it is kept in the position it now occupies? [Never.] How are we ever to have peace upon it? That is an important question. To be sure if we will all stop and allow Judge Douglas and his friends to march on in their present career until they plant the institution all over the nation, here and wherever else our flag waves, and we acquiesce in it, there will be peace. But let me ask Judge Douglas how he is going to get the people to do that? [Applause.] They have been wrangling over this question for at least forty years. This was the cause of the agitation resulting in the Missouri Compromise—this produced the trouble at the annexation of Texas, in the acquisition of the territory acquired in the Mexican war. Again, this was the trouble which was quieted by the Compromise of 1850, when it was settled "*forever*," as both the great political parties declared in their National Conventions. That "forever" turned out to be just four years [laughter] *when Judge Douglas himself re-opened it.* [Immense applause, cries of "hit him again," &c.] When is it likely to come to an end? He introduced the Nebraska bill in 1854 to put *another end* to the slavery agitation. He promised that it would finish it all up immediately, and he has never made a speech since until he got into a quarrel with the President, about the Lecompton Constitution, in which he has not declared that we are *just at the end* of the slavery agitation. But in one speech, I think last winter, he did say that he didn't quite see when the end of the slavery agitation would come. [Laughter and cheers.] *Now* he tells us again that it is all over, and the people of Kansas have voted down the Lecompton Constitution. How is it over? That was only one of the attempts at putting an end to the slavery agitation—one of these "final settlements." [Renewed laughter.] Is Kansas in the Union? Has she formed a Constitution that she is likely to come in under? Is not the slavery agitation still an open question in that Territory? Has the voting down of that Constitution put an end to all the trouble? Is that more likely to settle it than every one of these previous attempts to settle the slavery agitation? [Cries of "No," "No."] Now at this day in the history of the world we can no more foretell where the end of this slavery agitation will be than we can see the end of the world itself. The Nebraska-Kansas bill was introduced four years and a half ago, and if the agitation ever comes to an end, we may say we are four years and a half nearer the end. So, too, we can say we are four and a half years nearer the end of the world; and we can just as clearly see the end of the world as we can the end of this agitation. [Applause.] The Kansas settlement did not conclude it. If Kansas should sink to-day, and leave a great vacant space in the earth's surface, this vexed question would still be among us. I say then there is no way of putting an end to the slavery agitation amongst us but to put it back upon the basis where our fathers placed it, [applause] no way but to keep it out of our new Territories, [renewed applause] to restrict it forever to the old States where it now exists. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering; cries of "That's the doctrine," "Good," "Good," &c.] Then the public mind *will* rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. That is one way of putting an end to the slavery agitation. [Applause.]

The other way is for us to surrender and let Judge Douglas and his friends have their way and plant slavery over all the States—cease speaking of it as in any way a wrong—regard slavery as one of the common matters of property, and speak of negroes as we do of our horses and cattle. But while it drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and I say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. [Applause.] I do not mean that when it takes a turn towards ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at the least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races in God's own good time, I have no doubt. [Applause.] But, my friends, I have used up more of my time than I intended on this point.

Now, in regard to this matter about Trumbull and myself having made a bargain to sell out the entire Whig and Democratic parties in 1854—Judge Douglas brings forward no evidence to

[Concluded on the Fourth Page.]

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 21, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

THE CHARLESTON DEBATE.

We print this morning the fourth great debate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas. It came off at Charleston, Coles County, on Saturday last, commencing about 3 o'clock P. M. The crowd was enormous beyond precedent for that section of the State—not differing more than two or three thousand, in point of numbers, from the Ottawa and Freeport audiences. The enthusiasm on both sides was tumultuous and unflagging, and the whole makes perhaps the greatest political event of the Eastern and Central portion of the State.

We regard this debate as the GREAT TRIUMPH of the campaign for the friends of Mr. Lincoln. It is unquestionably the strongest effort put forth by that gentleman since the inauguration of the joint discussions, and in its immediate effects upon the audience his concluding half hour surpassed anything yet brought forward in the heated contest. The readers of the debate will perceive whether the storm of applause which followed almost every sentence was properly bestowed or not.

We will not comment further at this time than to observe that Mr. Lincoln has again produced a wholly new argument, while Mr. Douglas has again rehearsed, with a few alterations, his Jacksonville speech, and the "same old speech," which did its last duties at Jonesboro. If Mr. Douglas can afford to give his green-room performance at all of the joint discussions as well as all his private gatherings, it is of course his business and not ours.

New York Politics.

The miscarriage of the late attempt of the leaders of the American and Republican parties in New York to unite in a common ticket opposed to the Slave Power and the National Administration, has by no means the consequences which the croakers in our own ranks, and the jubilant Democratic press, are willing to attribute to it. The rank and file of the American party, though ardently laboring for the reforms which they believe necessary for the perpetuity of our institutions and the restoration of an era of purity and patriotism in our national affairs, will not be bound by the action of their magnates at Syracuse. Their responses to the nominations of their own party are feeble and impregnant; and everywhere they openly declare that, for once, they prefer the permanent good of their State and the country to a mere partisan contest in which they can win nothing but defeat; hence they are rallying as temporary recruits under the ample folds of the Republican banner. They do not stop to inquire what might have been if an union had been effected, or who defeated what the honest men of both parties ardently desired; but, with an eye to the consequences of a Democratic triumph, they are avowing their intention to cast their ballots in such a way that they will tell powerfully in the proper shaping of the great result. We have no doubt of Mr. Morgan's election by a majority that will satisfy not only the candidate himself, but all of his sanguine friends. Were the Democracy united—the division between Hards and Softs closed up—we should still predict a Republican triumph. The people are not easily hoodwinked. The confessions made by all parties—that faction of the Democracy which adheres to Mr. Buchanan alone excepted—that Republican opposition to the schemes of the propagandists was not only just in itself, but well-timed and imperatively necessary, is a fact which no resource of editorial or oratorical ingenuity can conceal from the masses, in whose hands the destinies of the country rest. When that fact is once apparent, not all the trammels which ambitious politicians ever imposed upon the individual action of men will hold the American party in line. Obeying the instinct of self-preservation, they must and will become efficient coöperators in the expected Republican success. The defeat of the union which would have made their coöperation a partisan as well as a patriotic duty, is due solely to the efforts of those, in either of the organizations, whose ambitious purposes and ungratified hates would not have been served thereby. But the masses, whose only ambition is that the country may be wisely and righteously governed, and whose hates are the result only of what they believe to be crimes, will be slow to sacrifice themselves and the good of the country at the command of those who would lead them astray. Our readers may depend upon it, New York will prove herself to be sound to the core.

More about the Railroads and Fraudulent Voting.

We expressed ourselves very plainly on Monday morning as to the course to be pursued in case certain railroads in this State should aid in Douglas's scheme to overcome the popular vote by an importation from abroad. We have thus far refrained from naming the roads implicated, but our forbearance is well nigh exhausted. The receipt of a few more such letters as the following will induce us to begin the war—a war in which quarter will neither be asked nor given:

Editors Press and Tribune:

BUFFALO, Sept. 17, 1858.

Our Republican friends in Illinois, will do well to watch along the ———— Railroad. The Douglas leaders here, knowing it is useless to retain the Irish vote for the November election in this State, are engaged in assisting an agent of Mr. Douglas in procuring Irish laborers here to go to Illinois six weeks, traveling expenses to be paid each way. Runners from Tammany Hall are thick among us, forwarding the design, and it is hinted that New York funds "foot the bill." The New York Central Road heretofore has attempted to regulate the Legislature of this State, and the indications now are that ———— Road is attempting the same game in Illinois.

This new game of popular sovereignty is bound to be squelched; and the parties more particularly interested—interested, we mean, financially, and who may hereafter stand in need of legislative favors—will do well to take the matter in hand themselves. If it has to be done by others, the manner of its doing will probably be anything but an agreeable operation.

Hon. Carl Schurz.

This well known champion of Republicanism has been stopping for a few days with his numerous friends in this city. He leaves shortly for his home in Wisconsin, but we are gratified to have it in our power to announce that he will return in a few days, when our citizens will have the pleasure of hearing him upon the political issues of the present canvass. Mr. Schurz, although still quite a young man, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a patriot, a scholar, a man of enlarged and liberal views, and as an earnest and eloquent advocate of the principles of free Republican government. Disdaining all the tricks of the sophist, the dodges and claptrap of the Demagogue, he shows his respect for men and his reverence for truth by appealing to the reason and the consciences of those who hear him. The future of Carl Schurz cannot be otherwise than brilliant for himself and honorable and useful to his adopted country.

Washburne's Appointments.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, will address the people as follows:

Belvidere, Friday evening, Sept. 24.
Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock.
Lafayette, Ogle County, Monday afternoon, Sept. 27, at 1½.
Polo, Ogle County, Wednesday evening, Sept. 29.
Mt. Carroll, Friday evening, Oct. 1.
Waukegan, Monday evening, Oct. 4.
Woodstock, Saturday evening, Oct. 9.

The Last Day of the Fair at Centralia.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

The rays of the sun fell upon the prairies of "Our Egypt" this morning with almost Oriental splendor. Like the four preceding days the sky continued nearly cloudless, and but for the dust would have been like them as pleasant as could be desired. The citizens of Centralia, and indeed of the whole State, have reason to rejoice that the elements were thus propitious to this great industrial exhibition.

The Fair Grounds this morning presented quite a contrast to those of the previous days. Instead of the eager crowd rushing through the gate ways and distributing themselves at the different points of attraction, nothing but departing loads of implements and machines and small squads of investors, owners and purchasers, met the view. The work of removal commenced yesterday afternoon, was rapidly prosecuted, and at 3 o'clock the stalls were entirely cleared of stock; the immense display of agriculture implements had disappeared, mechanic and floral halls were stripped of their ingenious mechanism and their works of beauty and taste.

The most attractive feature of the day was a second trial of the *Steam Plow*. To record the trial is but to record another success. A success satisfactory to inventors, witnesses and to the friends of scientific progress everywhere—a triumph the extent of whose influence it is now impossible to grasp, and which the record of years can alone demonstrate.

The promised great attraction of the day—the Trotting and Pacing matches—did not come off. The reasons we were unable to learn. Probably the want of spectators was the principal one.

Quite an excitement was created this morning by a rumor that two children had been carried away in the balloon. The rumor was confirmed and the excitement increased a few hours later by the following extra issued by the Centralia *Press*:

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY—TWO CHILDREN CARRIED AWAY IN THE BALLOON.—Mr. Wilson, who went up in the balloon from the Fair Grounds yesterday, landed near the residence of a Mr. Harvey,—about seventeen miles east of this city. While Mr. W. was temporarily absent from the balloon, two of Mr. Harvey's sons—one aged eight and the other four-and-a-half years—were accidentally carried away, helpless wanderers in the upper air. The particulars of this sad affair, brought to this place last night by Mr. Wilson himself, are as follows:

Curiosity led the father and others, who had gathered around, to trifle with the balloon by allowing it to float as high as the cords attached would permit, and finally they were imprudent enough to let the boys get into the car, and float up and down—when, suddenly, the cords were taken from their hands and the Balloon, with the children in it, escaped. This occurred about dark last night, and the fate of the little boys is not yet known.

Mr. Wilson and party have been out in search of the wanderers all day. A rumor is afloat that they were seen about 10 A. M. to-day some ten miles west of this place at an elevation of about half a mile. But up to this time (7 P. M.) their fate remains a mystery.

The train leaves in a few minutes, and I shall not be able to obtain more information in regard to them to-night. The Great Exhibition is over and we leave the good people of Centralia, with cash books and ledgers in hand, are busily engaged over the columns of profit and loss, with the certainty before them of a good night's rest and a day of thankfulness and reflection on the morrow. W. W. C.

Douglas at Centralia.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

Douglas turned back on his tracks to make a political harangue at the State Fair. He foisted himself upon an unwilling people. He was in bad temper. The lean and chilly reception he received at Jonesboro had exasperated him. He hardly opened his mouth until he began abusing his opponents, calling them "Abolitionists," "Black Republicans," "Amalgamationists," and other sweet titles. The crowd resented his vulgar insults by retaliating upon him. They told him that nobody sent for him to speak there; that it was no more his than any one else's meeting, and that if he could not address them in decent language he had better "dry up." When he would halloo "Black Republican" at the people, they would shout back, "Say White Republicans, sir." "You are in favor of negro equality and amalgamation," Douglas would next yell. "You *know* you are lying, Dug," the crowd would answer.

After he had satisfied himself blackguarding the audience, he commenced peddling his old peanut story about Lincoln and Trumbull entering into a plot to abolitionize the old Whigs and old Democrats, in order to get "*my place*." The crowd became impatient at the recital of this stale, worn-out falsehood, and shouted, "That story is old. We have heard all that before; it is all humbug. Tell us why you struck that submission clause out of the Toombs bill." Douglas turned upon them with the spitefulness of a catamount, and cried out, "You are a pack of Abolitionists, and belong to Fred Douglass." A voice—"What about the Mississippi plantation?" Another voice—"Since you go for Dred Scott, what has become of your popular sovereignty?" Douglas paid no attention to these questions, but went on abusing the people, who preserved their temper infinitely better than he did, and continued to poke sharp questions at him, in reply to coarse, brutal assaults upon his political opponents. The Buchanan men came in for a full share of his epithets and insults. He pronounced them all to be a "crew of Abolitionists," and for "nigger equality." They lost no time in declining the soft impeachment, and returned the compliment with interest.

Many people thought that Douglas was under the influence of liquor, as a sober man would hardly talk and act as he did. Douglas lost ground by his reckless course at Centralia, and sent home to different parts of the State, a very unfavorable impression of himself by all those who heard and saw him. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Judge Kellogg at Galva.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

GALVA, Sept. 17, 1858.

Hon. William Kellogg, Representative to Congress from the Fourth District, delivered a powerful and telling speech in this place last evening. Mr. K. commenced his address by reviewing the course pursued by Senator Douglas from the time of the agitation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, down to the artful dodge of the Lecompton Swindle, showing to the satisfaction of the audience that a conspiracy was formed to nationalize Slavery.

Depend upon it, Henry county is sound to the core, and will roll up a handsome majority for freedom and free men next November.

Yours, &c. K.

Extension of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

Editors Chicago Press and Tribune:

I read with pleasure your article in to-day's PRESS AND TRIBUNE in reference to the importance of completing the unfinished portion of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

The suggestion you make as to the manner in which the necessary funds needed could be raised is certainly a very fair one, for the importance of the link in question to the interests of Chicago can hardly be estimated, as this road will penetrate a country full of enterprise, the merchants and traders of which are excluded entirely from the benefits of the Chicago market as matters now stand. Besides, the trade to be secured to us in the valley of the Mississippi, the whole valley of the Rock River will be open to Chicago for honorable competition with Milwaukee.

Perhaps it will be plainer if I say that by building this link of fifty-six miles, it will make an unbroken line of railway terminating in Chicago, of 195 miles, from Chicago to Oshkosh, Wis., also 275 miles from Chicago to La Crosse, Wis., which, together with the present connection with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to Prairie du Chien, must certainly make this *the* most important road terminating here.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, has done so much to secure the end, and in so doing has left so little to be done, I hope that our "solid men" will make short work of the balance. WATER STREET.

Cold Comfort for Douglas.

The New York Daily *News* (Administration organ) has the following allusion to the subject of Home Missions:

"We learn from very good authority that the Douglas Commissioners, who arrived here a few days since for the purpose of raising money to aid in the re-election of Senator Douglas, have left the city, having met with most indifferent success. One of them is said to have remarked that 'New Yorkers were shucks—they could not get money enough to pay their expenses to this city and back!'"

Our information on the subject is different. A private subscription among the leaders of the Tammany Society, amounting to $50,000, was unquestionably pledged to Douglas; though, it is said, a good portion of the sum will be disbursed in New York in forwarding Irish laborers to be used in voting along the lines of our railroads.

A Chicago correspondent of the same paper writes:

"That Douglas will be defeated is everywhere conceded; but the effort he is now making to prevent such a result has been unequal in the political history of the country. He works unceasingly, and but few constitutions could hold up under the effort he is making. He spends money lavishly. He has sold his fine mansion in Washington, mortgaged all his property here, and if he is beaten he is considered to be not only politically but pecuniarily a bankrupt. In his speeches he is the same bullying and unscrupulous pettifogger he has always been. Like the favorite of darkey minstrelsy—

"He wheels about and turns about and jumps just so,
And every time he turns about he jumps Jim Crow."

The Administration Rally at Centralia.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. HOYNE.

Our correspondent "Egypt" sends us from Centralia a continuation of his report of the Administration rally at that place on Thursday evening.

The pressure upon our space forbids us to do more than to give the outline presented of the speech on that occasion by Hon. Thomas Hoyne of this city.

Mr. Hoyne said he was gratified to meet so many of his fellow citizens of Egypt. It was the first time he had had that pleasure, and availed himself of it to express his surprise that an exhibition of intolerance of speech could take place, which he had heretofore supposed was confined to our open enemies—the Republicans of the North. Although he had remarked the fact before, that as the Douglas men assimilated to the opposition in hatred of the National Democracy, they also exceeded them in bitterness and intolerance.

The attempt to outrage the right of speech in such a man as the "Old Ranger"—venerable for his history—his services to the State and his three score and ten years—by men professing to be Democrats, had surprised him, considering the place where it was done; but in the indignation of feeling with which the attempt was met by the vast assemblage present, he renewed his hope that as Egypt of old had saved the cause of Christianity in the person of its divine founder, so Egypt to-day would save the cause of Democracy and sound principle in Illinois.

He said that we had fallen upon strange times. In an election of members of the State Legislature, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Auditor of State, all local interests of a State character had been ignored in the rivalry of two men who had become candidates for the United States Senate. Not only had all State issues been ignored, but all other men in the State had been ignored, as if the whole State, of 1,500,000 population, was confined in its choice to only two men—S. A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. It is time Mr. Lincoln had received a party indorsement by a convention; but that was a most extraordinary proceeding—anticipating the free choice of the Representatives, instead of leaving the Legislature at liberty to make such choice as its own judgment might dictate, and to whom the Constitution had entrusted it. In case of death the dilemma would be an awkward one, and no choice could be made if party conventions are to furnish candidates. But Mr. Douglas comes self-nominated. No party had nominated him. He claimed the place as a right, perhaps by *right divine*, like other dictators and self-elected rulers, and proscribed others, who felt at all disposed to question the validity of his claims.

In one remarkable respect both these remarkable men had points of similarity and agreement. They cordially hated the present Democratic administration of James Buchanan. They differed from the President and his Cabinet, from Congress—and from the whole Democratic organization of other States of the Union. They united in their sentiments of hostility to the action of that party in regard to the original Lecompton bill—to the English-Kansas bill—denominating the whole thing a fraud for which the Democratic party was responsible; and Mr. Douglas cordially united with Lincoln in applauding the noble and bold men who in Congress, last winter, resisted executive and party patronage—the blandishments of power, and all the appliances of a corrupt Democratic Administration to force upon the unwilling people of Kansas a Constitution which they had not ratified, or even a land ordinance under which they might ratify or might not the same Constitution, at their sovereign will find pleasure. Upon these leading features of general opposition, the most important perhaps of all in the general programme, these two gentlemen candidates certainly have a remarkable agreement. They further unite in sentiments of personal and general hostility to the policy of the President in this State, as well as elsewhere. Mr. Haskin is supported by the Republicans in New York—by the N. Y. *Tribune* and others—at whose meetings Mr. Forney denounces the Administration as one of unredeemable infamy. Mr. Greeley demands the Republicans to unite on an election of Mr. Haskin, and Messrs. Harris and Morris, of this State, all friends of Mr. Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois, unite in letters to the same purport as Mr. Douglas. All these points of agreement are remarkable in the canvass of two such distinguished personages as Douglas and Lincoln, and yet be, as they pretend, politically opposed.

There is one more thing remarkable to which Mr. H. said he would call attention—that is the rivalry between the two men at Freeport, recently, to each repudiate his own party platform of principles.

Mr. Lincoln had abandoned the plank of *no more Slave States—no Fugitive Slave Law* and abolition of slave trade between the States.

Mr. Douglas repudiated in effect the legitimate result of the Dred Scott decision as to slavery in the U. S. Territories under the Constitution. That decision Mr. Douglas professes to uphold with the National Democracy as binding upon the rights of the people. It is very clear that by it is decided the right of the citizen of a slave State to take into a Territory his slaves, and to hold them under the Constitution; and that the people of a Territory have not the right to exclude slavery by prohibiting enactments before they are organized and admitted as a State into the Union.

Yet, Mr. Douglas, at Freeport, affirms that slavery can be prohibited by some police regulations—that persons may be elected to the Legislature who by unfriendly legislation will effectually prevent the introduction of slaves into their midst, and that no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be, still the right of the people to make the territory of the United States free territory, is still the same.

Now, Mr. Douglas himself has denounced this very doctrine nullification; and his Chicago speech, in 1850, Mr. H. said, would convict him in any court as nothing more or less than a nullifier.

The Chicago Common Council, in 1850, undertook by some unfriendly resolutions (i. e. legislation) to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Chicago. They passed resolutions, and among them one especially requesting the police officers of the city to lend no assistance to the capture or arrest of fugitives from labor, under the fugitive slave act. What Mr. Douglas said in that speech was quoted by Mr. H.

His present position is even worse than the Republican doctrine of reversing the dictum of the Supreme Court. They propose only to reverse the decision, and object to it as bad law, but in the meantime to respect and obey it as good and binding. But Mr. Douglas, though professing to respect the decision, yet tells us how it may be overridden, evaded and spurned; that the Territory can defeat the rights of a citizen under the Constitution, and notwithstanding the Supreme Court affirms it. He "holds the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope." Of what avail will be the right, unless the obligation exists to secure it, and unless it is secured? It is only the doctrine of *might makes right*. It is saying that the Constitution secures a "*right* which either by legislative nonfeasance or misfeasance, in passing laws or omitting to pass them, we can and will defeat." It is the right which the Chicago Common Council claimed in 1850, to prevent the execution of a law of Congress by police regulations, which Mr. Douglas denounced as nullification and treason. It would be the *legal perjury* of which he has so often complained in the Black Republicans, of first taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and then refusing to execute it. It would be the most *sneaking* and *dishonest* attempt to avoid the performance of our Constitutional duty.

[Mr. Hoyne proceeded at length to show the binding obligation of the Territory under the Constitution, and that the attempt to evade the effect of a Supreme Court decision, coming from such a source, was most reprehensible and dangerous.]

Now this, said Mr. H., is the candidate for whom the Administration men of this State are denounced, because they propose to exercise some right of choice between him and others. Whence comes the power he exercises to proscribe others for a difference of opinion? Yet, Mr. Hoyne said, men were denounced, were libeled were charged with insincerity and corruption, because they differed, and held it necessary to repudiate the Administration of their recent choice, and for which the whole country held every Democrat responsible.

But it is said that our choice is confined to Mr. Douglas as a Democrat, or Mr. Lincoln as a Republican. For himself, he, Mr. H., protested against both, or either. He was like the honest negro, who, upon a certain occasion, being asked to decide which of two systems of theology he would adopt to enter the kingdom of Heaven, replied, after much pertubation, "The one lead to *hell* and the other to *damnation*, and as for dis child he take to de woods."

Why should we be asked to decide between the conflicting claims of *Belial* or *Satan* in the councils of Pandemonium, after their great fall from Heaven? We choose neither. We may find others—even a "Breese" may be raised upon this question that will send the whole opposition up Salt River.

But Mr. Douglas asks sacrifices, because he has made them on the Nebraska bill. I know that thousands fell before it after its passage, and opposition to that alone made the only test of faith with Mr. D. at that time; but, after all, Mr. H. said, it has proven a fruitless agitation, because the doctrine of *popular sovereignty*, known as the right of a people to make their own laws and elect their own rulers, had existed since the Revolution, and the only question was whether now the people of a Territory had that right in regard to the domestic institution of slavery.

We supposed at one time that the people had such a right. We abide the doctrine of the Supreme Court, which, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, denies the authority of a people of a Territory to prohibit or exclude slavery. This is now the true intent and *meaning* of the *Nebraska* bill, "that it shall not legislate slavery into a Territory, nor exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, *subject to the Constitution of the United States*."

Subject to the Constitution of the United States. Then slavery cannot be excluded, it being the common property of the people of the whole Union. What, then, is the practical point of the Nebraska bill? Precisely the same as it was in 1850, under the compromise measures—*no more, no less*. In 1850 the compromise measures "established the doctrine which the Nebraska bill re-affirmed, that the people of a Territory should come into the Union with or without slavery, as they thought proper."

Mr. Douglas, in the Nebraska bill, expressly repeals the Missouri *Compromise line*, because, as it is said, it was inconsistent with those measures in *forever* prohibiting slavery north of the line of 36.30, and therefore *inoperative and void*. If the line was already repealed by *implied* legislation, it was unnecessary to do it over a second time by *express* legislation.

But again, I repeat it, we are now precisely where we were in 1850—and the doctrine of *popular* sovereignty, so far as the people of a Territory is concerned, means no more under the decision of the Supreme Court than it did before the passage of the Nebraska bill under the compromise measures of 1850—which allows to the people of a Territory, when organized as a State, to come into the Union, the right to come with or without slavery as they may think proper.

Hence, Mr. H. said, he might safely charge that all the intermediate agitation growing out of Mr. D.'s action in which thousands of Democrats were struck down, the State of Illinois revolutionized in 1854, the gallant Shields struck down and Mr. D. himself compelled to seek aid of old Whigs, Americans and Republicans in opposition to the regular Democracy of the State, had been *utterly fruitless* except to give color to the charge made by himself in March last, that the Democratic Administration and the party were endeavoring to nationalize slavery under the Constitution.

Mr. D. objects because the support of the Administration is made a test. Are there not thousands to-day in the opposition ranks whose only offence in Mr. D.'s eyes in 1854, was that they were *Anti Nebraska* and Anti-Administration Democrats?

Mr. H. said that the whole claim of Mr. D. as based upon the Nebraska bill was entitled to no consideration except to the amount of obloquy and abuse which it had procured him for making some political capital as a great statesman out of what has resulted in great *humbug*.

But why does it seem unpopular among the Douglas-worshippers of this day to praise and support our National Democratic Administration? Why in this State of Illinois, more than all others in the Union, is not that Administration cordially sustained? It is conceded by some of the Douglas men, that never since the days of Old Hickory has an Administration deserved more the confidence of the nation or support of the party. Look at its acts. Entering upon power at a time when several of the South American States had refused reparation for outrages committed or listen to our demands, the Administration has succeeded in every instance in obtaining the most full and ample indemnity and establishing our relations upon the most satisfactory footing. With England negotiations had been suspended; they have been re-established upon firmer grounds of national amity than has ever existed in any former period of our history. The right of search and visitation question, which threatened for a time last session of Congress to break up the peaceful relations, has been forever put at rest. What citizen in the Union that does not feel proud of that settlement? During last session of Congress, the proudest Empire in the world renewed her ancient claim to that right, and particularly asserted it in several instances by the violation of our national flag, and the insults offered to our brave seamen and our merchant marine in the Gulf. Promptly and as soon as the orders could be given, our vessels of war were dispatched in search of the offending vessels, and immediate and peremptory demands of redress, brought instant apology and retraction, until finally the long pending and disputed claim of the right of search upon any pretext whatever, which British jurists, statesmen and diplomatists have been insisting upon for over fifty years, is relinquished as the last trophy of those triumphs which our great Republic is constantly achieving in the progress which she is making to accomplish the destiny reserved for her by a wise Providence. And equally as successful as has been our foreign policy, so has been the policy of the Administration with respect to domestic questions. Kansas is not bleeding now, though we hear an occasional shriek! and the embers of that agitation which has been sweeping over our country, remorseless as a hurricane, threatening the very existence of the confederacy, are now dying out under the mild, pure and just measures pursued by the Administration. It is no wonder that these things have challenged the admiration of our political enemies as well as united the Democratic rank and file in every other State but Illinois. In all other States there is scarcely a Democratic caucus, convention or meeting held that does not resolve their own confidence in this Administration, and express their gratitude as a party to the wise, firm and patriotic measures of the President.

Why, Mr. H. would ask, is it otherwise in Illinois? He could see no other reason, except that a single great liar aspired to make his will pleasure and the "higher law" of the Administration, until his personal griefs became so burdensome to carry alone that he sought to make the Democratic party at home bear some of them. Now he could not see why a single man, disliking a Democratic President, should desire to involve the whole organization in his personal quarrel. The party cannot sneer with Mr. Douglas—rail with him—nor *die* with him. He is not the only great man who has found himself mistaken where his personal griefs were made more the theme of his cares than the welfare of his cause. Strong men are weak like others. Mr. D. may, like the strong man of old, find that in attempting to upheave the columns in the temple of his foes, destroy himself—while from the ruins will spring eternal principals of justice and political truth which have ever constituted the creed of all Democrats. The Van Burens, Bentons, Clays, Rives, Calhouns and others, are examples in point.

I have not attempted more than an outline. It is no easy task to do justice to the filling of many points peculiar to Mr. H's. manner—and many of the illustrations with which he enforced his argument were lost. EGYPT.

Col. Carpenter on the Stump.

The Douglasites have been industrious in circulating the report that Col. Carpenter had abandoned Old Buck and gone over to Joe Smith's Little Giant. The following from the last issue of the *Herald* shows which banner the Colonel is fighting under:

COL. CARPENTER'S APPOINTMENTS.—Col. R. B. Carpenter will address the National Democracy at

Paris, Edgar Co.	Tuesday	Sept. 21
Charleston, Coles Co.	Wednesday	Sept. 22
Hillsboro, Montgomery Co.	Thursday	Sept. 23
Alton, Madison Co.	Friday	Sept. 24
Carlinville, Macoupin Co.	Saturday	Sept. 25
Taylorville, Christian Co.	Monday	Sept. 27
Waterloo, Monroe Co.	Thursday	Sept. 30
Red Bird, Randolph Co.	Friday	Oct. 1
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday	Oct. 4
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Tuesday	Oct. 5

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1858.

To ISAAC SPEER, Esq: Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, would respectfully request you to allow your name to be used before the Republican Convention, for the purpose of nominating you for Sheriff of Cook County, to be held in Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 2[illegible]th, 1858.

Daniel B. Heart,	Nikola Simon,
J. A. Tiffany,	John Myers,
J. W. Hooker,	T. Becker,
S. G. Hooker,	W. Hettich,
H. A. Clark,	A. Rente,
Alfred James,	P. Keeling,
Henry Johnson,	D. Fredericks,
James Smith,	L. T. Myer,
Theo. Hartman,	Henry Brownmiller,
Mager Thatcher,	Geo. Luse,
Wm. Archdeacon,	A. Vollinger,
H. A. Rutan,	T. Hepenheim,
John C. Roe,	W. Rohnbach
James Blake,	A. Lichtenebert,
Peter Curran,	E. Louis Seidle,
Chas. F. Roe,	Fred. Engleman,
M. J. Hessmers,	Lewis Wettiger,
Andrew Kemp,	W. H. Arnowerth,
H. B. Willmarth,	J. R. Allen,
Carlile Boyd,	J. Abbott,
L. C. Hall,	Thos. Lichtenberger,
James Campbell,	Chr'n Lichtenberger,
A. Kohn,	J. V. Beardsley,
Joseph Fisk,	A. C. Vebber,
B. Taylor,	E. Shelton,
O. F. Axtell,	H. Sellers,
F. H. May,	H. H. Young,
J. B. Sanderson,	G. W. Young,
James A. Lee,	H. Snyder,
A. Lekole,	H. Hermon,
M. Bird,	J. S. Rowland,
A. Brown,	A. M. Hyde,
James Dayment,	L. Norton,
M. Hermann,	Geo. H. Waller,
M. Wentz,	C. T. Bogue,
David Swint,	D. P. Young,
Isaac Dike,	P. F. Chase,
Wm. J. Wells,	B. F. Hollister,
Otto Pelzer,	C. H. Lillibridge,
Henry B. Dike,	Henry Van Buren,
Geo. Morrey,	C. Inpl,
Charles Letz,	C. H. Lichtenberger,
Wm. Gross,	F. Fishbeck,
C. Affeld,	Henry Herbersell,
A. A. Rogers,	T. Hockpyer,
Lawrence Doyle,	H. P. Wetzel,
H. W. Camel,	Otto Auner,
Geo. Miller,	J. F. Van Denfanger,
John Carriss	Victor B. Bell,
Lud Tachoo,	And many others.

Messrs. J. W. Hooker, H. A. Clark, Alfred James, H. P. Wilmarth, Theobold Hartmann, and others.

GENTS:—Having noticed your flattering request that I should allow my name to be used as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, I would say in reply, that although unexpected, I feel it my duty to place my name at the disposal of the Convention, and can only say, that if elected, the duties of the office will be performed to the best of my abilities. With much respect, yours, &c.,

se16-td a876 ISAAC SPEER.

GREAT SALE OF LANDS
—IN—
MICHIGAN.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY,

And in order to facilitate and encourage settlements in some of the interior counties, where this Company hold large bodies of

Valuable Farming & Pine Lands,

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE

On the 15th day of October Next,

At the Co.'s Land office in Detroit,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS:

	Acres.
In Tuscola county, near Cass river	1,400
In Gratiot county, Pine river	1,760
In Montcalm county, Flat, Pine and Chippewa Rivers	37,000
In Isabella county, Chippewa river	15,180
In Clare county, Tobacco river	10,876
In Gladwin county, " "	6,993
In Midland county, Tetebewassa river	6,320
Total	79,888

These Lands are among the CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF THE COMPANY, And are very desirable for FARMING AND LUMBERING PURPOSES.

They will be sold without reserve at a MINIMUM PRICE OF $3.00 PER ACRE. And upon the usual terms, viz:—One-fifth down, and the balance in one two, three and four years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Liberal terms will be given to Colonies or individuals desirous of making immediate settlement.

Arrangements have been made to receive in payment the full paid stock of the Company, at the rate of $120 per share, either in whole or in part, for any sales under this offering, and in like manner the Bonds of the Company at par.

These lands have been thoroughly explored, and any information concerning their character, quality and quantity of timber and location may be seen at this office.

Maps of any township or tract, with general descriptions of the lands may be obtained on application by letter or otherwise to GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent.

General Land Office St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., se20d15 td Detroit, September 1, 1858.

OTIS, FIELD & CO., LLOYD'S BLOCK, corner of RANDOLPH AND WELLS STREET, Opposite Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels. BILLIARD TABLES From their Factory in Milwaukee, BALLS, CLOTHS, CUES, And every article connected with the trade FOR SALE. se14-1m-a861

1858. - - - Fall Trade. - - - 1858. KEITH & FAXON, Wholesale Dealers in MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, No. 49 Lake street—Up Stairs, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW and desirable goods, and all dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders, which are respectfully solicited. se13-1m-a860

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES. We are receiving Leather of Superior Quality SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS PURCHASING FOR CASH, Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found Unusually Low for Quality. N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at Lowest Market Prices." Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 3,000 Green do. do., at the GREAT WESTERN HIDE AND LEATHER STORE, 201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ap6-ly-1774 By R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! JAMES KELLY & CO., (Successors to Kelly & Blackburn,) 243..........LAKE STREET..........243 (Near the Bridge,) Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, French and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Oak Tanned and Hemlock Upper, Morocco, a large assortment, Linings of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Crimping Machine, &c. Also, Leather and India Rubber BELTING, which will be sold at very low rates, and which proprietors of Saw Mills, Machine Shops, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. my13-y49-ly

Daily Arrivals of NEW CARPETS! *JOHN WEST,* 197..........Lake Street..........197 IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS.

FOR SALE AT THE *Lowest New York Prices.* JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Parlor and Chamber Furniture, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture *BEDDING,* MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS, Made of the best materials only. JOHN WEST, mh20 197 Lake Street.

LAST WEEK —IN— CHICAGO.

CORNS, BUNNIONS, NAILS, CALLOSITIES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET, EFFICACIOUSLY CURED WITHOUT CUTTING OR CAUSING THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, BY DR. EALING Of London and Paris, And of 137 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Numerous testimonial from Gentlemen of the highest respectability in Chicago, can be seen at DR. EALING'S.

Consulting Rooms 54 Dearborn Street. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE TREMONT. se18a897-1w

FALL TRADE. H. W. HUNT & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Have recently opened a full and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING At 50 Lake street,—Up-stairs, To which they invite the attention of the trade. se6-2m-d&tw-a734

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT. Charles Cook, House and Collecting Agent, Chas. Cook, Canal Land Agent, Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent, Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent, Chas. Cook transacts business for parties at a distance. Chas. Cook would accept other respectable Agencies. REFERENCES—John E. Wilkins, Esq., British Consul; John S. Buchanan, Esq.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. Woodworth, M. D. Address 73 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box 3218. au1-yd&w-a358

New Directory of Chicago for 1859. JOHN C. W. BAILEY BEGS TO INform the citizens of Chicago that he intends publishing a Directory of this city, and having had considerable experience on former directories, thinks it will be sufficiently early to publish it about June, 1859, so as to include the usual changes in May, and trusts that the general revival of trade will induce Business Houses to sustain it by their advertisements. He has just published a Directory of La Salle County, Which can be obtained at Mr. Rand's, 148 Lake street, or through any Booksellers. se15-1w-a832

GROCERIES.—WE ARE RECEIVING IN store—200 hf Chests of Tea, 100 bxs Tobacco, 300 bxs of Soap, 50 pkgs Dried Apples, 100 kegs French Prunes, 20 bbls Pared Peaches, 20 " Turkish " " Unpared. Which we offer at low prices. WM. LITTLE & CO., se17a-92 1 South Water-st.

DENTAL DEPOT 102..........RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO..........102 JONES WHITE & MC CURDY *Of Philadelphia, New York and Boston,* Have established a branch House at the above address under the charge of Mr. S. R. BINGHAM, (for many years connected with their New York establishment) where they will keep on hand a complete assortment of DENTIST'S MATERIALS, Consisting of their unrivalled Porcelain Teeth, Gold Foils, Plate and Solders, Instruments, Furniture, &c., Sold at Catalogue prices. au21-568-3m

Illinois Savings Institution, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, *[Incorporated February, 1857.]* THIS INSTITUTION RECEIVES DEposits of one dollar, and upwards, from all classes of persons, including MINORS AND MARRIED WOMEN, and allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. TRUSTEES. John H. Kenzie, Wm B Ogden, J H Denham; Geo W. Dole, G S Hubbard, J W Raymond; Erastus S Williams, John s Reed, Henry Whitbeck; Geo B Stanton, Alex C Coventry, O R W Lull; Nathan B Kidder. Office No. 70, Washington street, Portland Block. Office open daily during the usual hours of business and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. JOHN H. KINZIE, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jy16 a164-ly

WM. C. ELLIS SEAL ENGRAVER, NO. 46 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH. NOTARIAL, COURT, CORPORATION, State, Secretaries, I. O. O. F., Masonic, Library and Sons of Temperance Seals. And all others of an official character engraved and adjusted to suit any Press. Also, every variety of Business Seals and Stamps for Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c. Stencil Dies, Embossed Name Plates and Alphabets, Envelope Dies, Embossed Cards, &c. Agents supplied with anything appertaining to the business. All orders by mail will receive special attention. Address WM. C. ELLIS, P. O. box 2081, Chicago, Illinois. 1y23-342-ly

Commission Merchants.

BALL & GRIFFIN, *Commission Merchants,* Dole's Block, Corner Clark and South Water Streets. We will make liberal advances on Grain and Flour shipped to Boston, New York, Albany and Buffalo. REFERS TO J. H. Dunham, L. H. Burch, H. A. Tucker & Co., F. G. Adams, Bankers. my5a88-6m

GEO. W. PERKINS & CO., STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their Personal Attention to the Purchase and Sale of FLOUR GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. au24-3m-a860

F. G. SALTONSTALL..........E. T. TINKHAM..........JOHN C. AMBLER. F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO., COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and bonds of every description, either in this or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission. au24 a808 6m

D. HOBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce, Wholesale and Retail, 241 and 243 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill. Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my21-v100-ly

D. KRIEGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of South Water and Franklin streets, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. D. KRIEGH. my10-410-ly R. D. TAYLOR.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS; 141 SOUTH WATER STREET, Chicago..........Illinois. MARCELLUS N. SMITH. JOHN E. POLLARD. A. JUDSON SMITH. fe21-ly-c965

R. S. KING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y. ap17-1862-ly

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 79 BEAVER STREET..........NEW YORK.

WALLER & CO., NO. 17 STATE STREET..........CHICAGO, ILL. Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York. JAMES LEES, } New York, { JAMES E. WALLER, EDWARD WALLER, } { Chicago.

JOHN P. BOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND BROKER, 159 FRONT STREET..........NEW YORK. REFERENCES. Messrs. Barclay & Livingston, New York, " Moses Taylor & Co. " " Thomas Richardson & Co., New York. R. P. Carver, Esq., Cashier Marine Bank, Chicago. Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto, C. W. mh24-648-6m

FAY & CO. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE..........14 South Clark street. Advances made on Consignments. P. O. Box 1816, Chicago. mh10 a544-ly

HOVEY & CRAWFORD, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, OSWEGO..........NEW YORK. Particular attention given to the sale of Wheat, Corn, Flour or other Produce, in the Oswego, Albany, Troy and New York Markets. Also to the shipment of Grain, Flour and other property from Oswego to the Eastern Markets with fidelity and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. mh11-8m a547

McLARY NELSON—PRODUCE AND SHIPPING MERCHANT, No. 6 Hilliard Block, corner Clark and South Water sts. Gives his exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. Post Office box 2400. N. B.—Agent for vessels running to ports on the lower lakes. de9 a982 ly

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, ON COMMISSION. 146..........South Water cor. Clark street..........146 no28 a868 ly CHICAGO.

CHARLES SANFORD, PRODUCE FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Agent for First Class Canal Boats. Running from Chicago to St. Louis. Cash advances made on consignments of property. Prompt attention given to sales of Grain, &c. Office, 147 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my6-v2-ly

E. B. MASON—LA SALLE—ILLINOIS FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Agent for the Chicago and St. Louis Transportation Co DEALER IN SALT, LIME, CEMENT AND FLOUR. Orders for Coal filled promptly. REFER TO—J. W. McGee, & Co., Chicago, J. R. Bull & Co St. Louis, Norton & Co., Lockport, H. Baldwin, Banker La Salle. ma13-ly-p166

FISH & LESTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS 14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo. Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Eustaphieve, Buffalo. jy30.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., NO. 89 SOUTH WATER STREET. We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York, Boston, Buffalo or Oswego. Consignees are privileged to sell in either of these markets at the same commission. jy31-a223-ly

DUPUY & MITCHELL. FULTON GRAIN STEAM ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE, No. 246 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois. The usual rates charged for summer and winter storage of Grain. We have attached to the Warehouse Childs' Patent Separator and Grain Cleaner. Ample accommodation for Storage of Flour, Pork Salt, etc. Prompt attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Grain and other Produce on Commission. C. M. DUPUY. jy28-a268-3m WM. W. MITCHEL

TEMPLETON & KINNEY PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Pomeroy's Building, (Up Stairs.) SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR CLARK. Thomas Templeton. jal1-4201-ly Jas. A. Kinney.

GEO. M. ALLEN & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, or on Cargoes for Shipment East. Geo. F. Weatherbee. jy9 Geo. A. Allen.

HOW & CHADBOURNE. (SUCCESSORS TO LYON & HOW,) *Commission Merchants,* GIVE EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION TO the purchase and sale of flour, grain and other produce on commission. Liberal advance made on property in store. Office and Warehouse, 210 and 212 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago. se21-3m;a63

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., (Late Neely & Kinny,) STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Stucco, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair, &c., Nos. 236, 238 and 240, South Water street, near Franklin. jal1'58-ly

SAWYER, MELLEN & CO, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. fe24'57

BETTS, MELLEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo. fe 1'57

D. HOWARD SMITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CORNER South Water and State streets, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce, on commission. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to Messrs. Hewitt & Co., New York. Chicago, May 27, 1858—6m;r28

D. W. WHITING..........1858..........J. V. W. ANNIN WHITING & ANNIN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 9 Central Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y., near foot of Main street. Cash advances on consignments. REFERENCES—Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Gillespie, Dean & Co., New York; Ritchie, Ford & Co., Simcoe, C. W.; A. Sherwood & Co., Buffalo, Dow, Hurd & Co., Chicago; John Gilbert, jr., & Co., Chicago. ap5-7m;n62

S. F. CULVER..........C. T. CULVER..........C. BUNKER, JR CULVER & BUNKER, COMMISSION DEALERS IN GRAIN, Flour, Pork, and all kinds of Produce, 158 South Water street. Liberal cash advances made on consignment for sale or on storage. jal,'58-ly

J. LEDUC, [LATE AGENT OF RENAUD & FRERE, MONTREAL,] COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER, Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—Messrs. L. Renaud & Frere, Montreal; Connolly, Lantier & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Rumsey, Bros. & Co., Chicago; Connolly & Co., Quebec; H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec; George Steel & Co., Chicago; Flint & Wheeler, Chicago. Post Office Box 2336. fe26'58-ly

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 159 South Water street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on consignments. REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo W. Dole, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro & Co, Chicago; Royal Mooers, Naples, Ill; Woodruff & Co, New York; Hening & Woodruff, St Louis; J Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill; C S Dole, Chicago. ap22-58-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO. *Commission Merchants,* 152 S. Water Street, mh22'58-ly CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., ie22-ly-a77 152 S. Water street

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make CASH ADVANCES On Shipments of Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York markets. R. McCHESNEY, jy27-6m-a290 Steel's Block, 184 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., *Commission Merchants,* NEW YORK. Underwood & Co., Chicago, mh22'58-ly Agents for the North-west.

CASH ADVANCES. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH advances on shipments of Grain, Flour and Produce for sale in Buffalo market. GEO. W. PERKINS & CO., au24-3m-a860 22 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from Drawings. OFFICE—82 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office. my17-ly-v73

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT Office No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE. Rooms formerly occupied by Boyington & Wheelock. apl1-ly-a281.

Dry Goods.

1858 - - Fall Goods. - - 1858. T. B. CARTER & CO., (ESTABLISHED IN 1838.) Have now opened at their Rooms NO. 136 LAKE STREET, A large and elegant Assortment of AUTUMN GOODS, Of the Latest styles and Very Latest IMPORTATIONS. They would call particular attention to their Stock of RICH DRESS SILKS In ROBE A LEZ and ROBE A DUEX JUPE, —AND— Elegant Silks by the Yard. FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, By the yard and in Robe a Les and Robe a Quilte, Plain, Plaid, and Printed Merinos, Together with a large variety of New Styles of Dress Goods. THEIR STOCK OF SHAWLS IS UNEQUALLED In Variety, Style or Cheapness. Special attention is given to the Department of LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, And they now have a very full stock of Merino, Lamb's Wool and Silk Shirts and Drawers. In Housekeeping Goods They Challenge Competition, as their facilities for purchasing these goods are, perhaps, superior to that of any other House in the city. GLOVES AND HOSIERY of all kinds, sizes and makes, in full assortment. *Skirts! Skirts!!* Having been appointed Agents for the sale of W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON'S Celebrated CROWN SKIRTS, they are now prepared to offer them to the Trade at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The Skirts are acknowledged to be superior to any others manufactured in the United States, are all made of the finest oil tempered Steel Springs, and have attached the new Patent, Adjustable, Watch Spring BUSTLE. These Skirts are offered at retail at prices that defy competition. Having the advantage of securing a VERY LOW RENT, they assure their customers that they will sell their goods at corresponding LOW PRICES. NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. TERMS STRICTLY CASH. T. B. CARTER & CO. se18a907-1m

1858 - - - Fall and Winter Styles. - - - 1858 Dry Goods and Hats At Wholesale. DAVIS, MOODY & CO., 41..........South Water Street..........41. Have now in store a well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AND HATS, Comprising a very large stock of Staple Cotton and Woolen Goods. All of which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, —OR— APPROVED CREDIT. [se11a814-2m]

New Fall Goods. W. R. WOOD & CO., Are now receiving a choice assortment of New Goods for their Autumn Sales, Consisting in part of Dress Goods of the Newest Styles, Shawles, Plain and Printed Merinos, Velvets, French and English Prints, Traveling Goods in Great Variety, Silks, Embroideries, Fine French Delanes, Printed Wool Delanes, Linens and Hosiery, Damasks, And other styles of Goods adapted to a first-class trade all of which we offer for sale cheap. W. R. WOOD & CO., 151..........LAKE STREET..........153. We are the only agents for the sale of Osborn & Vincent's IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT, for Ladies and Misses, in this city. These Skirts are the best, we believe, yet offered, and we are selling them at manufacturer's prices. W. R. WOOD & CO. se1a568 3m

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to the public that they have established a NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE in this city, and have opened, AT No. 135 LAKE STREET, A Large and Best Selected Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Fancy & Millinery Goods. Long experience in the Trade, and abundant facilities for buying goods to the best advantage will warrant us to assure our customers that we can offer them inducements SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK. We therefore respectfully invite the Ladies of Chicago and country, Milliners, country Merchants, and ALL buyers of goods in our line, to call and examine our stock and prices. FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., 135..........LAKE STREET..........135. (Between Clark and Lasalle.) au8a408 ly

1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 43 & 46 Wabash Avenue. Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. mh-1504-wly.

Western Wholesale Trade. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, No. 30 Lake Street, OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY COMplete and attractive Fall and Winter stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Which they have, as usual, bought with a view of selling to a CLOSE PAYING TRADE. To such they ask only an opportunity of showing stock and naming prices. se10a805-3m

166 - - - - LAKE STREET, - - - - 166. New Fall Goods. A. BIGELOW & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING a rich and seasonable stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the newest and richest styles of dress silks and robes. All the different styles of ladies dry goods. Every variety of of shawls, and, in short, almost every article in the dry-goods line that is in demand. And in the gentlemen's department—broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, doeskins, vestings, and all things that will go to make up a complete suit. Having purchased our goods cheap, we will sell them as cheap as any other House in or out of this city. Come one, come all. No charge for showing goods. se14a729-3m A. BIGELOW & CO.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE. CLOSING OUT SALE. Desiring to close out my present stock of Trimmings, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc., In order to replace them on the first of September with NEW GOODS, For the FALL TRADE, I will offer ALL at such prices as will secure the end in view, viz: To Sell the Goods. Particular attention given to the JOBBING DEPARTMENT. All orders filled with promptness and fidelity. C. T. ATKINSON, au2-a237-ly 78 Lake street.

REMOVAL. A. G. BURLEY & CO., Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their RETAIL CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE TO NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48 (between Wabash avenue and State street,) Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se14-3m-a840

SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES—SHOW CASES CAMPBELL & CO'S GREAT WESTERN FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE MANUFACTORY, 63 - - - - Dearborn Street, - - - - 63 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Show Cases, such as silver plated, German Silver, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry constantly on hand, and made to order. P. O. address, Box 4166. W. VERHUNE, Agent. oc27 a549 ly

KEELER'S EXCELSIOR HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE. NUMBER 102 RANDOLPH STREET. Where he will keep constantly on hand both for wholesale and retail trade, the largest and best selected stock of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Ever offered in this market. Military Hats made to order. Country Merchants supplied with stock on liberal terms. W. C. KEELER, Agent. 14. H. HYATT, Proprietor. mal3-a564-ly

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S AGUE BALSAM, UNRIVALLED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE. WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST settlements of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for ague, fever, and all billious diseases, so thoroughly prevalent and so fearfully fatal in their results. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have heretofore been ransacked in vain except for remedies only partially successful, but this is entirely vegetable and will never fail. Reader, we defy you to find a case so obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam will not cure; we do not hesitate to say that the remedy so long sought has at length been found that will never fail. See the following:

Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having had occasion to use some of your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it the most prompt and efficient remedial agent for the certain cure of ague ever used, and as a preventive tonic I think it has no equal. Your Ob't Serv't, SAM'L HENDRY.

Olney, Ill., September 30, 1857. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the only remedy that seems to meet the wants of the people of this locality. We have, upon our shelves, all the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittents, but Dr. Mann's Balsam has the preference to all others, from the simple fact that it cures. It is destined to excel all other remedies ever offered. Truly Yours, G. W. HAYS.

Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's own remedy, in this part of the country, for the cure of Ague and fever. We have never known it to fail in any case when properly used. It is looked upon as a perfect antidote to malarious diseases. Very Truly Yours, REED & PETTIJOHN. Cairo, Ill., May 15th, 1858.

Seymour, Ind., April 30, 1856. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I would say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have a little daughter, about six years of age, that has had the chills ever since last fall; we could do nothing with it until we received your Balsam. We commenced giving it according to directions and are happy to state that she has not had a chill since she commenced taking it. I shall use my exertions in the bounds of my influence to give your Balsam a circulation. Respectfully Yours, N. P. EDWARDS.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio. O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., sole wholesale agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold wholesale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Chicago, Illinois, and by all good druggists in this country. [jy23-3m-2d]

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. RESPECTING Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all malarious diseases incident to the climate. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has had for years the largest sales of any remedy for specific diseases ever offered to the public. DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing disease, its singular harmlessness and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age, ever without injury, and always with benefit.

READ WHAT AGENTS SAY. Dr. H. Semmes, of Mattoon, Ill., under date of Aug. 24, 1858, says:—"Send me another lot of Christie's Ague Balsam as I have but two bottles in store, and the demand is on the increase. I am keeping every bottle, as yet none have been returned."

J. W. Plummer Druggist, Vinton, Iowa, under date of Aug. 24th, 1857, writes:—"Send me half a gross of Christie's Ague Balsam. I have but three bottles on hand and it's selling rapidly. It is the best remedy for Ague I have ever sold."

Mr. A. N. Blackidge, of Metamora, Ind., writes us June 1, 1857, and says that the Balsam has cured in every case where taken. He further says that one case came from the Wabash, Mr. S. W. Swigert, who had the Ague eighteen or twenty months. He insured three bottles to cure him. He took only one bottle and the result was a permanent cure. He had paid about $80 doctor bills.

AFFLICTED FOR YEARS. Delphos, O., Jan. 13, 1853. Messrs. Hunt & Gardner—Gents:—I wish to make known to the public an article from which I have derived more benefit than from all other medicines which I have ever used. I have been suffering from Fever and Ague and its effects, for the last five years, during which time I have scarcely enjoyed a day of good health, until I procured from your drug store a bottle of Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam. In a few days I found myself clear of ague and rapidly recovering in health. I have not felt a symptom since I commenced taking it, (about three months,) although constantly exposed to cold weather. To my friends and the public generally, suffering from this disease in any form, I would say, procure a bottle and save health, constitution, and money. Yours, J. R. GROSCOST.

Above are only a few testimonials in favor of CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM, but space forbids publishing more. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 bottles for $5. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water st., Chicago, Proprietors for the North-western States, Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines generally. For sale by Druggists generally. se8a747-d-tw&w-ly

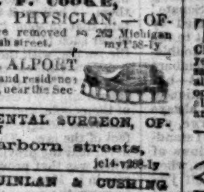
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public. These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure. Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare. Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache. Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera. Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well. One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose. A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. LIVER INVIGORATOR. ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR. Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by FULLER, SMITH & CO. and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, [jy21-ly-a203] 118 Randolph street.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE. DR. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, or NERVE TONIC is a positive cure for Chills and Fever, And all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, and very successful in preventing YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS. The recipe was discovered by a regularly graduated physician, and is, therefore, entitled to the same confidence as any other physician's prescription. A single trial will prove its efficacy. One bottle is sufficient for any case of Fever and Ague will effect a cure. All that is asked is a fair trial. All who have used it speak loudly in its favor. Read the Circular. J. H. HAZARD, Sole Proprietor, No. 121 Maiden Lane, New York. AGENTS. PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, au26a07-3m 15 South Water street, Chicago.

Professional.

DR. T. HABERMEHL, PHYSICIAN, OPERATEUR, AND ACcoucheur, will attend all disease pertaining to the Medical profession. Attendance performed with the strictest secrecy and accuracy, according to the newest doctrine in the medical science. Office 105 Erie street. se18a 21-1m

DR. E. HONSINGER, Dentist. ATTENDS TO ALL CALLS FOR PROfessional Services at his office No. 77 Lake St., Tremont Block.



A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash Constantly on hand and for sale. Prepared solely by Dr Honsinger, and warranted to contain no properties in the slightest degree injurious. jy16-a138-ly-d&tw.

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 262 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street. my1'58-ly

REMOVAL.—DR. ALPORT has removed his office and residence to No. 32 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, OFfice northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs in room No. 1, jel4-ly-a288-ly

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING SURGEON DENTISTS. OFFICE—NO. 83 CLARK STREET, mh24-ly-a232 Opposite the Court House

D. A. COLTON M D, HOMŒOPATHIST Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 2d door west of State street. my14-v57-ly

Foreign Exchange AND PASSAGE. WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we issue drafts from ONE POUND STERLING, upwards in amounts to suit, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, which are good in any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND AND WALES. We also draw on all the principal places of CONTINENTAL EUROPE: in sums to suit Purchasers. PASSAGE TICKETS, To and from all European ports. BY STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS, May be had at E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG'S Bankers, 74 Dearborn street, near the Post Office ie24-3m-ilw-wacv.trl. Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS.—COOK, BRO. & CO., 123..........South Clark Street..........123 CHICAGO ILLINOIS. Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes CLEANED BLEACHED, And warranted to look as good as new. CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DRAUGHTS, Of all kinds, cleaned and warranted. CRAPE SHAWLS, Dyed to any color with every kind of Ladies' Silk, Satin and Woolen Shawls and Dresses; Broche, Stella and Woolen Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a superior manner. MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS, WHICH ARE UNSALEABLE, Dyed and Re-finished. N. B.—Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants Cleaned and Repaired with dispatch. ly13

5 CANS CITRON — JUST RECEIVED by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO

Real Estate.

Wabash Avenue Residence. WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW house on Wabash avenue, for which we will take in part payment a good unincumbered lot on the West Division. Worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Apply to se9 S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

To Exchange. A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM in Kankakee county, Illinois for good Chicago City property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

Cheap for Cash. [No. 36, A. B.] HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST [illegible] Union between North and Old streets; lot [illegible] [illegible] feet; 104 by 100 feet, [illegible] Apply to se7a791 S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 20 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with store building, at $2,800. ¼ cash, bal. 1 and 2 yrs. 40 feet on Pearson street, between Wells and Clark, two-story dwelling and barn, at $1,800. ¼ cash, bal. 1 and 2 years. 50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Asylum, at [illegible] Canal terms. 25x100 feet on Sedgwick street, near the Bridge, at $600. ½ cash, bal. 1 year. 25x100 feet on Superior street, between Pine and [illegible] with cottage dwelling, at $2,000. ¼ cash, bal. [illegible] years. 25x125 feet on Mather street, West Division, with story frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,[illegible] bal. 1 year. 20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near [illegible] $500. Canal terms. 15 feet front on Lake street, in Section 7, at [illegible] 25 Lots on Division street, in Lot [illegible] sion, at various prices, se16-1m-a831 [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS for sale at $35 per foot only one block [illegible] Grove avenue, the route of the proposed [illegible] Also, Farming Lands to exchange for City Property, vice versa, or for Merchandise. Also, several houses on choice farming lands, at $1,500, with [illegible] per cent., with six dollars security for each, [illegible] and Lot near Bull's Head (house now [illegible] ble terms. se17a588-6m Room 21 Portland Block

THE KANSAS CITY REAL ESTATE Association will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder SIX HUNDRED LOTS IN KANSAS CITY, MO. THE METROPOLIS OF THE FAR WEST, Commencing WEDNESDAY, October 13, 1858, and continuing three days. No city in the West combines greater commercial advantages as Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and few places present inducements of greater development. THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE [illegible] Kansas City is situated at and below the mouth of the Kansas River, *on the Great Angle of the Missouri River*, where that stream changes its course, after flowing southward more than two thousand miles, leaving Kansas City the nearest point on the river to give the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio combined. RAPID GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY. An insignificant "landing" for Western outfits, independence in 1855 with a few hundred inhabitants, Kansas City in 1858 contains a population of 7,000, and previous time were so many, and extensive improvements in progress. ITS COMMERCE WITH THE TERRITORY AND GREAT PLAINS. The commerce of Kansas City is consequent on its unrivaled advantages as the gateway of the [illegible] of Kansas, and the metropolis of the Plains. Statistics of its trade compiled from the books of merchants show its business for 1857 Over Six Millions of Dollars. This immense trade which exceeds that of any city of the same population in the United States, embraces sales and imports to the Territory of New Mexico, the Indian country, Southwestern Missouri and the regions lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains. NATURAL RAILWAY CENTER. The terminus of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis has recently been located at Kansas City, and the prospect is certain of its completion in less than two years. Charters have also been obtained for roads from Kansas City with the great system of Eastern lines, stretching northward from Chicago on the Mississippi to Memphis on the southeast. These Railways converge at nearly equal distances at the mouth of the River. Kansas City is manifestly the natural point of the Great Central Railroad to the Pacific, and as the farthest western central point of steam navigation, it must become the Railroad focus of a broad and fertile lands beyond. TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent. interest per annum. All letters desiring further information will meet prompt attention if addressed to the Secretary of the Association. [illegible] President Kansas City Real Estate Association. H. H. KING, Secretary. se11-1m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE —OF— First Class Business —AND— RESIDENCE PROPERTY. Choice Lots on Michigan Avenue at a Sacrifice. 137 feet front on Michigan avenue, corner of [illegible] street, and having a third front on Central [illegible] 80 feet on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, being full depth, with an alley in rear. 150 lots on Old street and Canalport avenue, near the river on the West Side. 75 acres, being part of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. [illegible] 4. The South Branch runs through this property, giving several thousand feet of dockage on the river. Lots 14 and 17, in Block 144, in School Section Addition to Chicago. All of the above property will be Divided into Lots to Suit Purchasers, And sold at VERY LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS. Apply to G. F. PECK, 121 Lake street. H. G. Loomis, au25a604-1m Assignee of J. D. W[illegible]

20,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land for sale. The lands here offered comprises some of the most desirable locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine [illegible] is now offered. Chicago city property wanted in exchange for farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Clark street.

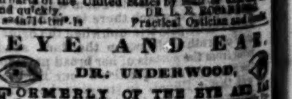
WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two story Milwaukee Brick House, out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, and in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Shore villages in Wisconsin, only 60 miles from this city on the Green Bay and Lake Shore Railroad. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 180. se28-285-ly

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY. The subscriber having had much practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands In the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selections For Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI. Persons having Warrants, can have them LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAMES AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED. Payable in one year. Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, au15-a59-ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

Opticians.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 11½ to 12½ o'clock for gratuitous treatment of persons affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear, N. E. corner of Clark street, corner of Michigan. TRUSTEES: W. L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer, L. Hoyne, Vice Presidents; S. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Bary, P. Carpenter, W. H. Brown, J. H. Kinzie, L. McCagg, F. Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., H. A. [illegible] CONSULTING SURGEONS: Prof. D. Brainard, M. D.; Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D. VISITING SURGEONS: Dr. E. L. Holmes; Dr. F. B. Norcom; Dr. E. [illegible] se6-4m-a726

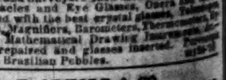
Improve Your Eyesight.



37...CLARK STREET ROOM 2 UP STAIRS...37 CHICAGO, ILL. THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA [illegible] CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, [illegible] years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes [illegible] sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 2 [illegible] All kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes on hand. Spectacles in gold, silver or steel frames, all parts of the United States by mail or express, and quickly. se4a714-[illegible] Practical Optician and [illegible]

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Columbus, Ohio, and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently located an Infirmary in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at No. [illegible] TWENTY-THREE South Clark street, where he will remain in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated upon a system which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting permanent cures, especially in all cases of Opthalmia (or inflammation of the eye) whether acute or chronic, whether catarrhal, purulent, scrofulous, or rheumatic. It will also remove all opacities of the Cornea, whether caused by nebulosity or [illegible] ulcer, or any other exterior cause. [illegible] stance, from the sight of the Eye. The treatment has never failed of curing Pterygium, Cataract and Amaurosis, and has even succeeded in restoring the sight, [illegible] Capsular or Lenticular, great majority of cases, without the use of the needle. He has been equally as successful in his treatment of diseases of the Ear, with his new system. For his success in his profession, the Doctor directs to the following well known citizens of Columbus, Ohio: Capt. E. M. Lilley, Judge Rankin, Capt. Wm. Wilson, Dr. Hulburd, of the Presbyterian Church, and [illegible] ing members of the Ohio Legislature; Hon. F. [illegible] of Perry county, Hon. Patrick Thompson, [illegible] county, Hon. Mr. Johnson of Hocking, Hon. [illegible] Medina county,—all of whom are personally acquainted with the Doctor's success. No charge made for an examination and opinion. Patients at a distance, can have medicines and directions sent to them by giving a minute description of their case.

LOUIS MAUSS,



Practical Optician, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.] 79 - South Clark St., - 79 Opposite the Court House. MANUFACTURER OF MATHEMATICAL and Surveyors Instruments, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Spy Glasses filled with the best crystal glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c. Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Pebble Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.

F. ARNOLD & CO NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired. 1a8

TURKEY OPIUM, CANARY SEED, Sulphate Quinine, Castile Soap, Liquorice, Refined Borax, Tartaric Acid, Vial Corks, Chamomile Flowers, [illegible] Petre, Borax, Bleaching Powder, Rosin Soap, [illegible] way Seed, &c. For sale by BOCKEE, [illegible] & CO. se14-ly

Real Estate.

Wabash Avenue Residence

WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW house on Wabash avenue, in part immediately south of 22d st. We offer it low. Also Division. Worth from $7,000 to $8,000. Apply to H. H. KIMBALL, 98 Clark st.

To Exchange.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM in Kankakee county, Illinois, for Chicago City property. H. H. KIMBALL, 98 Clark st.

Cheap for Cash.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST SIDE. Price, $2,800. Situated between North and South avenues, on Dearborn street; 1st 25x125 feet; 2d 25x125 feet. Apply to H. H. KIMBALL, 98 Clark st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—50 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with two story building, $6,500. 50 feet on Division, with two story building, $6,000. 40 feet on Pearson street, corner of Rush, with two-story dwelling and barn, at $7,000. 50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Academy of Music, with two-story dwelling, at $6,000. 50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Academy of Music, with two-story dwelling, at $6,000. 50 feet on Sedgwick street, north of Division, with two-story dwelling, at $4,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, north of Division, with two-story dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, north of Division, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Division and Oak, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Oak and Cedar, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Cedar and Centre, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Centre and Locust, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Locust and Schiller, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Schiller and Bloomingdale road, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Bloomingdale road and Willow, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Willow and Webster, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Webster and Lincoln, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Lincoln and Wisconsin, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Wisconsin and Eugenie, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Eugenie and Menomonee, with two-story frame dwelling, at $2,000. 25 feet on Sedgwick street, between Menomonee

[Continued from the First Page.]

sustain his charge, except the speech ... cock-and-bull story of that sort, upon the same moral principles that Judge Douglas tells these things. [Great applause.] This is the simple truth. I do not care greatly for the story, but this is the truth of it, and I have twice told Judge Douglas to his face that from beginning to end there is not one word of truth in it. [Thunders of applause.] I have called upon him for the proof, and he does not at all meet me as Trumbull met him upon that of which we were just talking, by producing the record. He didn't bring the record, because there was no record for him to bring. [Cheers and laughter.] When he asks if I am ready to indorse Trumbull's veracity after he has broken a bargain with me, I reply that if Trumbull had broken a bargain with me, I would not be likely to indorse his veracity; [laughter and applause;] but I am ready to indorse his veracity because *neither in that thing, nor in any other, in all the years that I have known Lyman Trumbull, have I known him to fail of his word or tell a falsehood large or small*. [Great cheering.] It is for that reason that I indorse Lyman Trumbull.

Mr. James Brown, (Douglas postmaster.) What does Ford's History say about him?

Mr. Lincoln. Some gentleman asks me what Ford's History says about him. My own recollection is, that Ford speaks of Trumbull in very disrespectful terms in several portions of his book, and that he talks a great deal worse of Judge Douglas. [Roars of laughter and applause.] I refer you, sir, to the history for examination. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas complains, at considerable length, about a disposition on the part of Trumbull and myself to attack him personally. I want to attend to that suggestion a moment. I don't want to be unjustly accused of dealing illiberally or unfairly with an adversary, either in court, or in a political canvass, or anywhere else. I would despise myself if I supposed myself ready to deal less liberally with an adversary than I was disposed to be treated myself. Judge Douglas, in a general way, revives the old charge against me, without putting it in a direct shape, in reference to the Mexican war. He does not take the responsibility of putting it in a very definite form, but makes a general reference to it. That charge is more than ten years old. He complains of Trumbull and myself, because we bring charges against him one or two years old. He knows, too, that in regard to the Mexican war story, the more respectable papers of his own party throughout the State have been compelled to take it back and acknowledge that it was a lie. [Continued and vociferous applause.]

Here Mr. Lincoln turned to the crowd on the platform, and selecting Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin, led him forward and said:

I do not mean to do anything with Mr. Ficklin except to present his face and tell you that *he personally knows that is a lie*. He was a member of Congress at the only time I was in Congress, and he (Ficklin) knows that whenever there was an attempt to procure a vote of mine which would endorse the origin and justice of the war, I refused to give such endorsement, and voted against it; but I never voted against the supplies for the army, and he knows, as well as Judge Douglas, that whenever a dollar was asked by way of compensation or otherwise, for the benefit of the soldiers, *I gave all the votes that Ficklin or Douglas did, and perhaps more*. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Ficklin.—My friends, I wish to say this in reference to the matter. Mr. Lincoln and myself are just as good personal friends as Judge Douglas and myself. In reference to this Mexican War, my recollection is that when the Ashmun resolution (amendment) was offered by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, in which he declared that the Mexican War was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President—my recollection is that Mr. Lincoln voted for that resolution.

Mr. Lincoln.—That is the truth. Now you all remember that was a resolution censuring the President for the manner in which the war was *begun*. You know they have charged that I voted against the supplies, by which I starved the soldiers who were out fighting the battles of their country. I say that Ficklin knows it is false. When that charge was brought forward by the Chicago *Times* the Springfield *Register* [Douglas organ] reminded the *Times* that the charge really applied to John Henry; and I do know that *John Henry is now making speeches and fiercely battling for Judge Douglas*. [Loud applause.] If the Judge now says that he offers this as a sort of set-off to what I said to-day in reference to Trumbull's charge, then I remind him that he made this charge before I said a word about Trumbull's. He brought this forward at Ottawa, the first time we met face to face; and in the opening speech that Judge Douglas made, he attacked me in regard to a matter ten years old. Isn't he a pretty man to be whining about people making charges against him only *two* years old. [Cheers.]

The Judge thinks it is altogether wrong that I should have dwelt upon this charge of Trumbull's at all. I gave the apology for doing so in my opening speech. Perhaps it didn't fix your attention. I said that when Judge Douglas was speaking at places where I spoke on the succeeding day, he used very harsh language about this charge. Two or three times afterwards I said I had confidence in Judge Trumbull's veracity and intelligence; and my own opinion was, from what I knew of the character of Judge Trumbull, that he would vindicate his position and prove whatever he had stated, to be true. This I repeated two or three times; and then I dropped it, without saying anything more on the subject for weeks—perhaps a month. I passed it by without noticing it at all, till I found at Jacksonville, Judge Douglas, in the plenitude of his power, is not willing to answer Trumbull and let me alone; but he comes out there and uses this language: "He should not hereafter occupy his time in refuting such charges made by Trumbull, but that Lincoln, having indorsed the character of Trumbull for veracity, he should hold him (Lincoln) responsible for the slanders." What was Lincoln to do? [Laughter.] Did he not do right, when he had the fit opportunity of meeting Judge Douglas here, to tell him he was ready for the responsibility? [Enthusiastic cheering, "good, good. Hurrah for Lincoln!"] I ask a candid audience whether in doing thus Judge Douglas was not the assailant rather than I? ["Yes, yes, Hit him again!"] Here I meet him face to face and say I am ready to take the responsibility so far as it rests upon me.

Having done so, I ask the attention of this audience to the question whether I have succeeded in sustaining the charge; [yes, yes] and whether Judge Douglas has at all succeeded in rebutting it. [Loud cries of "no, no."] You all heard me call upon him to say *which of these pieces of evidence was a forgery*? Does he say that what I present here as a copy of the original Toombs bill is a forgery? ["No," "no."] Does he say that what I present as a copy of the bill reported by himself is a forgery? ["No," "no," "no."] Or, what is presented as a transcript from the Globe, of the quotations from Bigler's speech is a forgery? [No, no, no.] Does he say the quotations from his own speech are forgeries? ["No," "no," "no."] Does he say this transcript from Trumbull's speech is a forgery? [Loud cries of "no, no," "He didn't deny one of them."] *I would then like to know how it comes about that when each piece of a story is true, the whole story turns out false?* [Great cheers and laughter.] I take it these people have some sense; they see plainly that Judge Douglas is playing cuttlefish [Laughter.] a small species of fish that has no mode of defending itself when pursued except by throwing out a black fluid, which makes the water so dark the enemy cannot see it and thus it escapes. [Roars of laughter.] Ain't the Judge playing the cuttlefish? ["Yes, yes," and cheers.]

Now I would ask very special attention to the consideration of Judge Douglas' speech at Jacksonville; and when you shall read his speech of to-day, I ask you to watch closely and see which of these pieces of testimony, every one of which he says is a forgery, he has shown to be such. *Not one of them has he shown to be a forgery.* Then I ask the original question, if each of the pieces of testimony is true *how is it possible that the whole is a falsehood?* [Loud and continued cheers.]

In regard to Trumbull's charge that he (Douglas) inserted a provision into the bill to prevent the Constitution being submitted to the people, what is his answer? He comes here and reads from the *Congressional Globe* to show that on his motion that provision was struck out of the bill. Why, Trumbull has not said it was not stricken out, but Trumbull says he (*Douglas*) put it in, and it is no answer to the charge to say he afterwards took it out. Both are perhaps true. It was in regard to that thing precisely that I told him he had dropped the cub. [Roars of laughter.] Trumbull shows you that by his introducing the bill it was his cub. [Laughter.] It is no answer to that assertion to call Trumbull a liar merely because he did not specially say Douglas struck it out. Suppose that were the case, does it answer Trumbull? [No, no.] I assert that you [pointing to an individual] are here to-day, and you undertake to prove me a liar by showing that you were in Mattoon yesterday. [Laughter.] I say that you took your hat off your head, and you prove me a liar by putting it on your head. [Roars of laughter.] That is the whole force of Douglas' argument.

Now, I want to come back to my original question. Trumbull says that Judge Douglas had a bill with a provision in it for submitting a Constitution to be made to a vote of the people of Kansas. Does Judge Douglas deny that fact? [Cries of "no, no."] Does he deny that the provision which Trumbull reads was put in that bill? ["No, no."] Then Trumbull says he struck it out. Does he dare to deny that? ["No, no, no."] He does not, and I have the right to repeat the question—*why Judge Douglas took it out?* [Immense applause.] Bigler has said there was a combination of certain Senators, among whom he did not include Judge Douglas, by which it was agreed that the Kansas bill should have a clause in it not to have the Constitution formed under it submitted to a vote of the people. He did not say that Douglas was among them, but we prove by another source that about the same time Douglas comes into the Senate with *that provision stricken out of the bill*. Although Bigler cannot say they were all working in concert, yet it looks very much as if the thing was agreed upon and done with a mutual understanding after the conference; and while we do not know that it was absolutely so, yet it looks so probable that we have a right to call upon the man who knows the true reason why it was done, *to tell what that true reason was*. [Great cheers.] When he will not tell what the true reason was, he stands in the attitude of an accused thief who has stolen goods in his possession, and when called to account, refuses to tell where he got them. [Immense applause.] Not only is this the evidence, but when he comes in with the bill having the provision stricken out, he tells us in a speech, not then but since, that these alterations and modifications in the bill *had been made by him, in consultation with Toombs, the originator of the bill*. He tells us the same to-day. He says there were certain modifications made in the bill in committee that he did not vote for. I ask you to remember while certain amendments were made which he disapproved of, but which a majority of the committee voted in, he has himself told us that in this particular *the alterations and modifications were made by him upon consultation with Toombs*. [Enthusiastic cheering.] We have his own word that these alterations were made by him and not by the committee. ["That's so," "good, good."] Now I ask what is the reason Judge Douglas is so chary about coming to the exact question? What is the reason he will not tell you anything about how it was made, *by whom* it was made, or that he remembers it being made at all? Why does he stand playing upon the meaning of words, and quibbling around the edges of the evidence? If he can explain all this, but leaves it unexplained, I have a right to infer that Judge Douglas understood it was the purpose of his party, in engineering that bill through, to make a Constitution and have Kansas come into the Union with that Constitution, *without its being submitted to a vote of the people*. [That's it.] If he will explain his action on this question, by giving a *better reason* for the facts that happened, than he has done, it will be satisfactory. But until he does that—until he gives a better or more plausible reason than he has offered, against the evidence in the case—*I suggest to him it will not avail him at all that he swells himself up, takes on dignity, and calls people liars*. [Great applause and laughter.] Why, sir, there is not a word in Trumbull's speech that depends on Trumbull's veracity at all. He has only arrayed the evidence and told you what follows as a matter of reasoning. There is not a statement in the whole speech that depends on Trumbull's word. If you have ever studied geometry, you remember that by a course of reasoning Euclid proves that all the angles in a triangle are equal to two right angles. Euclid has shown you how to work it out. Now, if you undertake to disprove that proposition, and to show that it is erroneous, would you prove it to be false by calling Euclid a liar? [Roars of laughter and enthusiastic cheers.] They tell me that my time is out, and therefore I close.

When Mr. Lincoln had concluded, three cheers were given spontaneously by the vast crowd; after which the people poured out of the gates, the carriages and bands of music formed in procession, and the whole marched back to the town.

Previously to the adjournment notice was given from the stand that J. C. Robinson and U. F. Linder would speak in the evening at the Court House in behalf of Douglas, and that R. B. Carpenter, Esq., of Chicago, would fill certain appointments at Charleston and Paris.

The evening services at the Court House were commenced by Hon. U. F. Linder, in a speech of half an hour. He was followed by a dramatic young gentleman of "Spread-Eagle" notoriety from Chicago, named Merrick. We heard Mr. Merrick only a few moments. He was then talking of "stars shooting madly from their spheres," with tragic allusions to a "holocaust" and a rapt view of the "empyrean." We fled with some trepidation to the southwest corner, of the square, where the Republicans had organized a meeting about four times larger than the Douglas performance, and were being addressed by Hon. R. J. Oglesby, amid a storm of hurrahs. Mr. Oglesby continued speaking in a powerful strain for about two hours, when the meeting adjourned, and the "boys" went and serenaded Mr. Lincoln. The music was then heard under the windows of "Kansas," "California," "Iowa," etc. far into the dangerous hours, and finally vibrated and throbbed itself to rest. And so ended the great day in Charleston.

Extra Copies.

Copies of the Press and Tribune containing a verbatim report of the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Charleston, on Saturday last; also the speech of Mr. Hoyne, at Centralia, may be had at the counting-room, 43 Clark street, up stairs, and at the news depots.

The Speeches.

We present our readers this morning with a speech from each side of the political triangle. Lincoln speaks for Republicanism; Hoyne for the genuine, unterrified and unadulterated Democracy; and Douglas for—Douglas. A perusal of the three efforts can only incite to greater admiration and more devoted zeal for Republicanism, and to more intense disgust for man-worshipping, nigger-driving Democracy. Read them all.

Resignation of Street Commissioner Furney.

The resignation of James Furney, as Street Commissioner of the West Division, was last night presented to a special meeting of the Common Council. The document has been in the possession of the Mayor since the 17th inst., at which time it took effect.

As stated in the Mayor's official communication, the Mayor and Comptroller have discovered an error in the accounts of Mr. Furney, which lead to a further examination, and to the further discovery of a deficit to the amount of about two thousand dollars. Upon ascertaining the state of the case, the Mayor called to his aid the City Comptroller, City Superintendent and City Attorney, by whom the matter was thoroughly investigated. Furney appeared before them and admitted the deficit. His sureties were then called in, who made the loss good by giving judgement notes, and also an assignment of money due on contract for the city for more than double the amount of the defalcation. The city having been thus amply secured from loss, Mr. Furney was required to resign his office, which he did as above stated. Nor is the matter to end here. The nature and extent of the frauds is given in the Mayor's communication. Much credit is due to Mayor Haines for instituting the prompt measures by which the city was secured from loss in this case. The assignment of the contract on the part of Furney's sureties was equivalent to the payment of the amount of his defalcation into the City Treasury. The tax-payers, therefore, do not lose a penny.

We are informed that Mr. Furney has indemnified his securities by making over to them certain property which he owned on the West Side.

☞ We were advised late last night that the steamship North Britain, with four days later news from Europe, was anchored off St. Rochs, but the weather was too stormy to allow of her being boarded.

THE CITY.

A Fact for Advertisers.

The present regular Daily circulation of the Press and Tribune exceeds *nine thousand*, and the Weekly edition has reached *seventeen thousand five hundred*. No Chicago paper approaches half this circulation.

In Memoriam.—At a late meeting of Hope Hose Company No. 2, resolutions as a tribute of respect were presented and adopted in view of the recent decease of Martin Wenner late a member of that company.

Burglaries.—The residence of ex-Ald. Harris on Adams street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night. The visitor decamped on being disturbed by Mr. H., who was suddenly awakened.

The Jumpertz Trial Deferred.—The State Attorney, Carlos Haven, Esq., yesterday morning brought a motion before his Honor, Judge Wilson, for the continuance of the trial of Henri Jumpertz, arraigned for the murder of his mistress, Sophia Werner. The motion was made for the purpose of giving the prosecution an opportunity to obtain witnesses from New York, and was granted. The case will now be tried at the November term of the Circuit Court.

Another Camphene Accident.—Two Persons Badly, and one Fatally Burned.—About ten o'clock last evening a sad camphene accident occurred in the German Boarding house of Mr. Gross, on Madison street, just west of Canal, West Side. In attempting to fill a lighted lamp, a can of camphene exploded, setting fire to the clothes of a little girl about ten years old, and also those of her brother a little boy. The mother at once exerted herself to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed in doing so until the little girl was so terribly burned that her life was despaired of. She also suffered severely in her own person, as also did the boy, but it is believed that their injuries will not prove fatal.

Wonderful, if True.—We learn that a contract is to be closed with parties who are to pave half a mile on South Clark, by spiritual agency, paved with hammered stone blocks, quarried and dressed by spirits at Athens, and brought to this city by the same invisible agencies. The contract calls for stone ten inches in thickness and six to eight in breadth and width, and the price paid falls far below anything ever paid to mortals for such services.

We are glad to chronicle this evidence that the world moves, and that the spirits have determined to keep up with the terrene age.

Heretofore these invisible agencies have been of the most questionable utility, having been confined to breaking crockery, scaring small children, and puzzling heads both weak and wise. They have done every thing, these spirits, but make themselves useful, and their labors of value to humanity.

As to power our friend Huggins had an aunt whose valuable piano, a Chickering's Grand, six feet by four, was carried up a very narrow staircase and left *inside* a door but two feet wide by three feet high, a fact all will take note of who doubt the ability of these agencies to bring stone from Athens or Joliet. As to skill in the paving art, the ethereal extract of a departed New York pavior, is to superintend in this Clark street affair, and our opinion is unquestionably if these agencies undertake the job that it will be well done.

The spirits who are to do this work, it is said, are not identified or connected with those who are now located in this city in the portrait business. We are glad the spirits are seeking more robust and out of door employment.

A City Convention of Cook County.

CHEAP AND EASY COUNTRY DELEGATIONS.

THE "TICKET" OF LITTLE DUG.

THE HAPPY FAMILY FLAP ONE WING.

TREMENDOUS COUNTY ENTHUSIASM.

The Democracy have in these later days of their trials in this region, learned the wisdom of not allowing their party interests to stray into the rural districts. Time was when a Cook County Democratic Convention had some reference to the bailiwicks and more of towns outside our city limits, and the delegations from those towns came up with their political love feasts duly armed with credentials.

Democracy has done away with that, and the Douglas wing of the Happy Family are now more than ever before necessitated to get up their county conventions in the city, and grass fed Country Conventions are over and gone.

One of these pocket affairs came off in this city yesterday, with the beautifully simple preliminaries of a call and list of delegates, published in the Chicago *Times* of Sunday last, and a gathering as per that time and service table yesterday afternoon, at Democratic Hall, late Young Tammany.

The County Convention of Chicago Dough was called to order, and Nathan Allen called to the Chair, Daniel Cameron, Jr., being appointed Secretary.

Of course it was only a matter of form that they were there, and a matter of harmless form to choose a county ticket.

The first business was the choice of a candidate for Sheriff, and the first ballot stood: Morgan L. Keith, 36; Philip Dean, 9; Ald. Myers, 2.

Mr. Keith came forward and stated his conviction that he was a Douglas man, and no mistake.

There has long been reason for the belief that the cause of Little Dug in this region was ready for the Coroner, and it was therefore a piece of good judgment in the pocket Convention of Cook County to select one who combined the skill of the physician, should a spark of life exist, with the ordinary Coroners qualifications, all witnessed in the choice of Dr. Hahn "nominated" as Squire Allen said, by "acclimation."

The chairmen appointed a committee of nine to select a delegation to the District Convention at Sterling.

Representatives and then nomination came next, and the Convention divided itself with a readiness characteristic of Democracy in this region, came together again to present as candidate for defeat in aspirations for a winter at Springfield S. S. Hayes, John A. Huck, F. C. Sherman, Aaron Haven.

Mr. Sherman was called to the stand and stated his conviction that every man in that body was "for Stephen A. Douglas." [Cheers.]

Mr. Sherman said nothing about Democracy, and in that was wise.

The City Convention of Cook County having thus finished its business, was divided in itself. The managers were disposed to drop the curtain, the delegates were in favor of calling some one out. "Charley Cameron," "Capt. Connet," "Drummond," &c., were called for, and Utah Drummond came.

He said it was his religious belief that the Democratic party *united* could resist the devil—(which is probably true, as of late, that personage has made but the faintest of sham resistances to the Democratic party.) He was confident that the Democracy of Chicago would yet reunite, and by way of showing proof in his own sweetness of temper proceeded to characterize the other wing as "a little batch of hound-ling whelps, sold out body and breeches for filthy dollars. Thank God, we have done with the filthy creatures."

Sheahan was next called up, but being one of the managers, he had no wish to prolong the farce, and moved to adjourn, and the pocket Convention of Cook County soon mingled with the outer air.

At Home.—Judged by the signal service rendered in the advancement of her interests here and elsewhere, Chicago has few who have been by fortune and by ability better and more prominently placed, that her honored citizen, Hon. William B. Ogden, to give success to all enterprises calculated to further and enhance her advantages, and she has certainly few who to such position would have more notably added the sterling and solid traits of energy, sagacity and munificent means.

Mr. Ogden has been, for some months past, absent from this city, and on Saturday evening last, the welcome occasion of his return was improved in a manner creditable and honorable to all concerned in a reception visit paid him by a number of our oldest and most prominent residents.

About 11 P. M. those engaged in this most deserved compliment, repaired to Mr. Ogden's residence on Ontario street, in the North Division, led off by the Light Guard Band. A fine serenade was given, and an address on the part of the visitors was made by Dr. Wm. B. Egan, who in his usual happy style, welcomed Mr. Ogden's return to Chicago.

Mr. Ogden responded briefly, and a delightful hour was passed in the genial and kindly interchange of feeling, and in partaking of refreshments.

The whole affair was impromptu, and passed off in a manner eminently honorable to all parties.

Mr. Ogden has contributed what would be deemed half a score of handsome fortunes, from his own means, towards constructing a line of road which is second to no other in importance to Chicago, and in the face of financial pressure has carried it through difficulties and embarrassments which to others might well be deemed insurmountable.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad will be a noble monument to him, and the lasting benefits our city is reaping and is still to reap from this enterprise, will perpetuate his name and praise among us, the name and praise of one, still, and long, hereafter we trust, to be in active life here.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair.—We are too much pressed for space to-day to continue in this issue our notes of the Fair.

It will be open until Wednesday evening and still maintains its attraction and interest. Valuable and attractive additions have been daily made, and the throng of visitors daily and during the evenings has been unabated.

Hesler's superb panoramic photograph view of Chicago, giving a full view of Chicago and its environs in a photograph wonderfully clear and distinct and covering nearly twenty-five square feet is alone as showbills say "worth the price of admission," but is indeed only one of the many things worth seeing and studying.

The boys are delighted with two beautiful working *Steam* Engines, "real *steam*" as a little fellow said in our hearing. One of them is one horse power, the other by the same rule about a Newfoundland-dog-power, we should think. It is elegant and graceful with about *half inch stroke*, being an upright cylinder, and entirely in brass.

The Floral show is attractive and beautiful in the extreme and yesterday's exhibition of fresh cut pansies, dahlias and asters was one of the handsomest ever exhibited in Chicago.

The addition to the exhibition yesterday of a cage of four veritable English ferrets by Samuel T. Foss, Esq., just from over the water, purchased by him in London attracts much attention.

The fair is open day and evening and our citizens and their dames should not forget that it is an occasion which like Christmas "comes but once a year."

Assigned.—We understand that Col. Joseph Fisk, successor of Snow & Co., in the hardware business on Lake street, made an assignment yesterday to L. A. Willard, Esq., for the benefit of his creditors. We learn that his assets are considerably larger than his liabilities, but he was unable to convert them into money as fast as his mercantile paper fell due, and deemed it best to stop business and place his property at the disposal of his creditors, rather than submit to shaves or extortions of money lenders for the purpose of paying notes on the kiteing process. He has acted entirely honorable in the matter. No man in our city bears a higher character for honesty, integrity and fair dealing than Col. Fisk. His friends hope that his suspension is only temporary and that an early adjustment of his affairs, may be effected. He is fortunate in the selection of an assignee, Mr. Willard, who has had much experience in settling the business of insolvents, bears a high reputation for integrity, prudence, and skill in such matters, and will husband well the resources of the estate.

Severe Assault.—We learn that on Sunday last, about 6 o'clock P. M., an assault of a dangerous nature was made by one Hezekiah Schaffer upon A. M. Granger, son of Ex-Aldermen Granger, living at his farm about ten miles south of this city. The affair took place at Kyle's Tavern in that vicinity, and by the force of the blow Mr. Granger's lower jaw was broken. Mr. Granger came to this city, and the fracture was reduced by Dr. Freer, and the case referred to Dr. Allport, whose skill in mechanical and surgical dentistry has in similar instances been of signal service.

A passenger train, due here yesterday at 9 A. M., was approaching the bridge over the Aux Plaines, just west of Oak Ridge, it came near an accident of a most serious nature.

The train, consisting of two passenger, one baggage, and six freight cars, was moving at the rate of between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour, when the axle of one of the freight cars broke, and the axle, with one of the wheels attached, like a huge nail, was driven down its whole length into the earth between two ties, leaving the wheel projecting just enough to make a clean sweep beneath the train, splintering every break and bending several of the axles like reeds, while the other wheel was wedged between a stubborn truck frame and an axle.

At the first shock, the coupling of one of the forward cars broke, and thus cleared the train from the engine. Fortunately, no damage was done to any extent beyond detention, though had not the broken axle, with its wheel, been driven into the earth, a smashup of a most serious nature must have been the result. The passengers were detained about one hour.

The Illinois State Fair a Failure.—Chief of Police Beck returned from the Illinois State Fair on Saturday, and he says that all who were with him pronounced the Fair a failure. It was held at Centralia and there were not over 5,000 present at any one time, and there were not accommodations for one hundred. The exhibition was very poor in everything except bull. Our own county can beat the Fair any day.—*Mil. Sent.*

Decidedly the shabbiest bull of the lot followed Chief of Police Beck on his return to Milwaukee, and is thus reproduced in the *Sentinel*. If Chief of Police Beck reported the statement as published it does little credit to his veracity of his judgment. We have heard of people going to a Fair and in the course of their stay, falling into such a state as to *see double*, upon what meats or drinks did Chief of Police Peck, of Milwaukee, subsist at Centralia which enabled him to see only *one fourth* of those that were there.

If Chief of Police Beck lives to again witness as fine a show of superb Cattle and Horses, and other live stock, he will enjoy what few men have vouchsafed to them.

Home Again.—Our excellent and enterprising friend, C. M. Cady, Esq., than whom few in the Northwest have done more to the advancement of music culture among the people, is at home again from his summer wanderings and will enter immediately upon his duties at the State Normal University. In addition to the same he will resume his Musical Conventions throughout the Northwest. His advertisement in another column will throw some light upon the latter branch of his employments, for the benefit of those who would avail themselves of his valuable services.

Highland Guard Excursion.—The Highland Guard had their annual excursion and festival at McGlashen's Grove, Hyde Park, yesterday.

The exercises of target practice and athletic games passed off with much eclat.

In the former, Lieut. Raffen won the officer's prize, the $50 gold medal.

Private Winbolt took the $30 goblet, and Sergeant Young the $20 silver medal.

Private Andrew Quaid won the $12 medal.

On their return at 5 P. M., they were received by the Great Western Band, and escorted to their armory, where a portrait of W. H. Davis was presented to the company.

N. G. Cadets.—On Wednesday next, the National Guard Cadets, Capt. S. W. Stryker, will visit Rockford, accompanied by the Light Guard Band, and go into camp. The following compose the encampment: Rockford City Greys, Capt. Chas. Denniston; Elgin Continentals, Capt. E. S. Joslyn, and the Cadets. On Friday, Brig. Gen. Swift and Staff will review the troops.

Council Proceedings.

The resignation of James Turney, Street Commissioner of the West Division, was received by the Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Chicago, Sept. 20, 1858.

Gentlemen of the Common Council.—Herewith I present to you the resignation of James Turney as Street Commissioner of the West Division.

About four weeks since the Comptroller informed me that he believed Mr. Furney was defrauding the city by certifying to matters on his pay roll which were not correct, and causing money to be drawn, for which no equivalent was rendered. I directed immediate investigation to be made, that all the facts in the case might be brought to light as speedily as possible. This investigation was continued up to the ending of the past week, and has resulted in convincing me that he has defrauded the city out of at least fifteen hundred dollars in various ways. He has placed in the hands of the City Comptroller good securities, sufficient in amount to cover any and all deficiencies, the exact amount of which cannot be ascertained for a few days, until further examination of parties has been made. He also placed in my hands his resignation to be presented to you.

I deeply regret that Mr. Furney should so far forget his duties as an officer and a citizen as to have been guilty of these wrongs, but, having stepped aside from the path of right and duty, it left me no other alternative in the discharge of my duties as head of the city government but to use all possible means to ferret out his defalcations, as has been done, and now to lay the subject before you for such action as you may think proper.

Respectfully,
John C. Haines, Mayor.

Ald. Coughlin of the Tenth Ward made a speech in which he hinted that he rather "smelt a mice," which, in view of the above communication, was very likely, and highly creditable to Drum's sagacity.

Ald. Myers moved that the Mayor cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Mr Furney, and that the resignation be accepted.

Ald. Ward moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Claims, with power to send for persons and papers.

Ald. Coughlin thought unquestionably this man should be *put under the rule of apprehension* at once.

Ald. Bross moved to add the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to the Committee.

The motion was carried, Ayes 16, Noes 1, (Joy) that the Mayor cause the arrest of Furney.

Ald. Ward moved that if any other person is implicated in this affair, the Mayor be requested to cause the arrest of all such parties.

Ald. Sitts moved that the arrest of Mr. Furney be immediate.

The meeting was a special one, the only other matters of business being sundry street assessment rolls, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Indian Hostilities.

[Per U. S. Express to Booneville].

Independence, Sept. 19.—Santa Fe dates to the 5th ult., have arrived. Latest dates from Fort Defiance were to 18th August, at which time no hostile movement had been made against the Navajo Indians. At the earnest solicitation of Armaga—an influential chief—the commanding officers had given him ten days to raise his people and go in search of the murderer of Brooks' servant. Three companies, rifles, under the command of Capts. Lindsey and Elliott, and Lieut. Hrrland, one company, 3d infantry. Lieut. Hilt and company, spies and guide under Blas Lucero, have been ordered to be in readiness in event of war with Indians.

Some political excitement in regard to the election of Representatives to the next Legislature in consequence of there being two sets of candidates, both claiming to be the simon pure Democracy.

The U. S. District Court is in session. No business of Importance had been transacted when the mail left.

From Charleston, Savannah and Mobile

Charleston, Sept. 20.—Twenty-five of the Africans on board the schooner, and one of the crew, have died since her arrival.

The deaths from yellow fever during the past week foot up 218.

The Savannah papers say that yellow fever is not yet epidemic in that city.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 20.—The *News* says the sickness is abating, and that there is no fever in the hospital. The weather is favorable for health.

The Board of Health reports that there have been no news of yellow fever during the last week, and that there are no apprehensions of an epidemic.

Mobile, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever was declared epidemic on Wednesday last.

Later from San Domingo.

New York, Sept. 20.—We have San Domingo dates of the 5th inst., giving some additional particulars of the recent revolution there.

General Santa Anna marched into Santiago on the 1st of Sept., and immediately took possession of the fort, which had been abandoned by the troops of Valverde.

President Valverde, together with the collector of the port of Santiago, and several others, had fled to Monte Christo, where they would embark for Turk's Island.

At the latest advices there was no responsible government in St. Domingo.

The principal merchants had closed their stores. Paper money was worthless, and no one knew how to sell or buy, or what the next political move would be.

Arrival of an Ocean-Lake Vessel.

Oswego, Sept. 20.—The American bark Chieftain, Capt. Wolvin, from Liverpool, which the press censured for approaching too near the Agamemnon and Valorous when the former was paying out the Atlantic cable, arrived here this A. M.

The brig Black Hawk from Liverpool for Cleveland, accompanied the Chieftain from Montreal to this port.

Heavy Fire in New York.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Cabinet Factory of Benjamin Woodhouse, in Renwick street, was burned last night. It occupied three six story buildings, which, together with their contents, were entirely destroyed. Several adjoining buildings were damaged. The loss of Mr. Woodhouse is $50,000.

Destructive Fire at Weston, Mo.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—A destructive fire occurred at Weston, Mo., on the night of the 13th inst., destroying the furniture warehouse of John Diety & Shaw, and the new house and grocery of T. Kaufman, the Court House, and one or two other buildings. The loss is upwards of $35,000; insured about $1,200.

The Paraguay Expedition.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The steamers Fulton and Water Witch, forming part of the Expedition for Paraguay, are now ready for Norfolk and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels. The armament of the Fulton consists of one 11 inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of 9 inch broadside. That of the Water Witch of one 9 inch gun on a pivot. In addition, the Fulton will carry two boat howitzers, and the Water Witch three, one of which is a heavy 24 pounder, mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharp and Minnie muskets, together with revolvers.

The Maine Election.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 20.—The vote for Congress in the 6th district is very close. So far as it is known, Foster, Republican, has 865 majority in Hancock, and 220 in Washington county, while the Democratic claim for Bradbury, 1000 majority in Aroostook, and 43 in Waldo, which is probably correct. This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged, however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of Bradbury, so that the official account can only determine the result.

Later from Havana.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamship Black Warrior brings Havana dates of the 15th inst.

Sugar inactive. Stock, 125,000 boxes. Exchange on London 14½@15; on New York 3@4.

An abandoned Spanish vessel had arrived at Colorado Reef, which was supposed to have landed 900 negroes.

More Burning at Staten Island.

New York, Sept. 20.—The temporary buildings erected by the Health Commissioners, outside of the Quarantine, for the accommodation of sick islanders from the infected district, were burned last night.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Oneida, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The boiler at Bridge's factory, at Oneida Castle, exploded this morning, killing the engineer, James Herron, and mortally wounding an employee, named Runnell. The buildings are badly wrecked.

Fire at St. Catharines.

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 20.—The mansion of Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt was burned yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary—$25,000 loss; insured for $15,000.

Death of Dred Scott.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—Dred Scott, the old slave, who was the subject of the late important decision by the Federal Supreme Court, died in this city on Friday night last.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—During yesterday there were 57 deaths from yellow fever in this city.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

Monday Evening, September 20.

Money, Exchange, &c.—There is no change whatever in the rates of money. Exchange remains steady at 1 per cent. premium; bank discounts 10 per cent. Money is plenty for produce and other legitimate business paper. Gold inactive, at 1@1½c; street rates nominal, at 1½@2 per cent. per month, with few transactions.

Commercial.—There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, with a more animated market for Breadstuffs. Spring Wheat gained an advance of 2@3c with a better demand. Winter Wheat was also in active inquiry at Saturday's figures—closing firm. The sales of all grades foot up about 42,000 bushels. Corn was firm, and for some parcels of very choice River higher prices were paid. About 52,000 bushels changed hands at 59@62½c for Common Canal Mixed to choice Yellow River afloat; 57½@58c for No. 1 in store; 55@55½c for No. 2 in store; and 55c for Rejected—the market closing firm. Oats were very quiet and nominal at 44@46c in store. Rye in good demand at 55@59c. Barley, 55c for inferior, and 80c for choice. Provisions dull. Highwines steady at 21½c.

Freights were more active to-day. Vessels were taken at 3c for Corn to Buffalo, 6½c for Corn to Oswego, and 4c for Wheat to Buffalo.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

Monday Evening, Sept. 20.

FREIGHTS—More active. The following vessels were chartered to day:—Schrs. Africa and Morning Light, corn to Buffalo at 3c.; schr. Algerine, corn to Oswego at 6½c; schr. Storm King, wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

FLOUR—Market quiet. 60 bbls "Albion" Superfine, at $4.50 delivered. Spring Extras nominal at $4.25@4.40 for new crop; and $4.50@4.87½ for old crop. Winter Wheat heavy at $5@6.

WHEAT—Winter—Firm. Sales to-day were:—800 bu No. 2 Red Winter at 95c in store; 2,000 bu do at 97c in store; 1,700 bu do at 97½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 93c in store; 1,500 bu No. 1 Red at $1.02 in store; 1,500 bu at $1.08 in store; 300 bu No. 1 White at $1.15 in store; 300 bu do at $1.10 in store. Spring—Advanced 2@3c. Sales were as follows:—At the opening 7,000 bu No. 2 in lo's at 76c in store; with sales before the close of 2,700 bu do at 77c in store; 1,000 bu do at 78c in store; 2,500 "Stump-tail," at 69c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 58c in store; 4,500 bu do at 59c in store; 4,800 bu do at 60c in store. In the afternoon 2,000 bu No. 2 at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at 77c in store; 1,600 bu do at 76c in store; 900 bu Rejected at 59c in store.

CORN—Firm, with a good inquiry. Sales to-day were as follows:—17,000 bu Canal at 60c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Prime Yellow River at 62½c afloat; 5,000 bu do mixed, at 60c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 61c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Prime Canal at 58c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 59c afloat; 1,200 bu No. 1 at 58c in store; 1,500 bu do at 57½c in store; 3,500 bu No. 2 at 55½c in store; 300 bu do at 55c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 53c in store; 1,200 bu do at 53c in store.

OATS—Very quiet and nominal at 44@46c in store.

RYE—In good demand at 55@59c at depot.

BARLEY—300 bu No. 2 at 55c in store; 300 bu No. 1 at 80c in store.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales of small lots at 21½c.

SEED—Timothy unsettled. Sales to-day were:—240 bu at $1.30; 100 bu at $1.35; 150 bu at $1.37½; 35 bu at $1.40; 48 bu at $1.50.

MESS PORK—Stock light, with very little demand. Nominal quotation, $16.

BACON—Shoulders 6½@6¾c; Hams, 10c.

LARD—10½@10¾c.

MESS BEEF—$9.50@10.50.

TALLOW—9½@10c.

HIDES—Green, 5½@6¼c; Dry Flint, 16½@16¾c.

BUTTER—Common, 8@10c; Best, 12@16c.

EGGS—Fresh, 9@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 10@14c each.

BEANS—40@60c.

POTATOES—30@35c per bushel for common to choice.

APPLES—Green, $2.50@3.50 per bbl; Dried, old, 7½@8c per lb.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

Monday Eve., Sept. 20.

The receipts of cattle at Sherman's sale yards, were, for the 18th, 27 car loads of beef Cattle and 13 car loads of Hogs. On the 19th, 12 car loads of beef Cattle. The shipments of 18th were 2 car loads of beef Cattle and 10 car loads of Hogs.

CATTLE—Sales of some fine stock are reported to day. City packers are the principal buyers. The present warm spell of weather, however, prevents them from slaughtering. The market closes dull to-day on that account. Our quotations, as usual, are for stock by weight; there were besides 14 Cattle sold at $17 ℔ head. About 260 head left over.

HOGS—Are in good demand at the quotations; one good lot, averaging 345 lbs each, brought $4.50 ℔ 100 lbs. The market is cleared out.

SHEEP—Are in good demand. Besides the lot sold by weight, 100 Sheep and Lambs sold at $1.37½ ℔ head.

Sales for 18th and 19th are as follows:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.		Av. W't.	Price
Hubbard	Hughes	6	cattle	968	2.80
Cox	Hughes	16	"	973	2.00
Hawkins	Clark	16	"	1220	2.65
Barnwell	Hancock	17	"	987	2.72
Nichols	Hughes	20	"	871	2.90
Lathrop	Hancock	44	"	1177	2.00
Hopkins	Hancock	3	"	671	1.90
Born	Taber	95	Hogs	286	4.25
Born	Taber	16	"	213	4.12
Daniels	Hancock	51	"	248	4.25
Emerson	Taber	35	"	255	4.25
Thompson	Toby & Booth	64	"	199	4.00
Cochran	Taber	65	"	121	4.25
Pickard	Hancock	160	"	264	3.90
Smith	Hancock	60	"	345	4.50
Carter & Co.	Hancock	165	"	222	4.25
Ferris	Hancock	64	"	196	4.25
Nichols	Hancock	65	"	201	4.00
Warren	Hancock	60	"	180	3.62
Nicho's	Taber	41	"	195	3.25
Bradley	Bartlett	80	Sheep	89½	2.87

SALES OF SEPT. 19.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.		Av. W't.	Price
Hopkins	Born	7	Cattle	757	2.75
Hermann	White	16	"	1186	2.75
Myers	Sherman	16	"	1057	2.75
Hughes	Alber	12	"	1454	2.00
White	Reynolds	8	"	1055	3.00
Nelsa	Smith	13	"	1092	2.50
Bridgeford	Curtis	4	"	1157	2.50
Peck	Smith	4	"	869	2.00
Miller	Sherman	77	"	898	2.00
Bridgeford	White	11	"	1269	2.75
Burke	Harbes	11	"	1034	2.70
Nelse	Hoch	23	Hogs	169	3.00

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 20.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROAD.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu	Corn bu	Oats bu	Br'ly bu	C'tle No.	Hogs No.
Ill. & M. Ca'l	1402	2,378	32,160				
G & C U R R	475	9,120	1,554	230	727	42	50
R I R R	460	2,450	1,460	2100		64	
Ill Cent R R	150	10,569	3,500			135	330
C B & Q R R	660	6,487	1,214	363	110	7	240
St P & F R R	88	511		761	7		
C A & St L R R							
By Lake	76						
Total	3,251	31,106	42,828	2,655	844	241	620

Total for the week—12,255 bbls Flour; 286,252 bu Wheat; 292,812 bu Corn; 13,225 bu Oats; 9,855 bu Barley; 7,371 bu Rye.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

To Buffalo	12,307	97,000		
To Oswego	11,785			
To Canada				
To Ogdensb'rgh	1,600			
To Other Ports			7,469	
Total	1,600	24,285	97,000	7,469

Total for the week—11,930 bbls Flour; 226,898 bu Wheat; 311,689 bu Corn; 41,600 bu Oats.

Total for the season—178,238 bbls Flour; 6,180,459 bus wheat, 6,337,213 bush Corn; 163,451 bush Oats; 68,210 bush Barley, 7,567 bus Rye.

Specification of Grain Shipped, Sept. 18.

Name of Vessel.	Quality of Grain.		
Schr Montes	11,784 bu	No 1	Red Winter.
Schr St James	16,580	do	Corn.
Schr Anna Craig	16,982	do	do
Brigantine	12,255	do	do
Brig Gen Worth	13,035	do	do
Scot Ambrose	1,541	do	Oats.
Schr S H Lathrop	2,751	No 2	Sp. Wheat.
Bark E D Morgan	1,575	do	Corn.
Schr Cheathan	3,587	No 1	do
Bark Blackhawk	5,435	do	Oats.
Scot Dodge	1,484	do	do
Schr St James	8,350	do	Corn.
Schr S H Lathrop	3,043	do	Sp. Wheat.
Schr Northern Belle	10,755	do	do
Prop Adriatic	13,889	5b No 1	Corn.

Flour and Grain in Store.

	Sept. 18 '58.		Sept. 19 '57.
Flour, bbls	5,050	Flour, bbls	6,131
Spring wheat, bu	810,906	Spring wheat, bu	334,830
Red wheat	361,892	Red wheat	16,987
White wheat, bu	51,568	W. ite wheat	13,666
Corn, bu	440,872	Corn, bu	112,877
Oats, bu	226,956	Oats, bu	27,916
Rye, bu	6,156	Rye, bu	1,000
Barley, bu	31,975	Barley, bu	1,640
Total bb's Flour	5,650	Total bb's Flour	6,131
bu Grain	1,288,270	Grain, bu	509,332

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Sept. 20.

Flour—More active and a shade firmer; fair demand for home consumption, and moderate export and speculative inquiry. Sales 10,500 bbls $3.60@4.30 unsound; $4.25@4.60 superfine State; $4.75@5.00 common to good extra State; $4.25@4.35 superfine Western; $4.75@5.00 common to good extra Western; $5.15@5.25 extra round hoop Ohio, closing firm. Canadian flour a shade better. Sales 200 bbls $4.90@5.00 extra. Rye flour at $3.50 common to choice superfine. Small sales Rye flour at $4.00@4.20.

Grain—Wheat may be quoted 1@2c better, particularly good and prime qualities, with moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales 28,000 bus at 88c for red and Chicago spring; $1.08 strictly prime Milwaukee club; $1.10@1.16 white Kentucky; $1.35 good white Canadian. Rye scarce and in fair request at 72c. Barley quiet. Corn—market a shade better and prices are without material change. Sales 31,000 bus at 80c for yellow; 77c for mixed Western; 78@80c white. Oats market a shade firmer, with moderate business doing. Sales 47c State; 46c Western.

Provisions—Pork heavy and drooping. Sales 700 bbls $17 25 Mess @15 25. Prime Beef quiet and unchanged, sales 150 bbls at $4.50@5.00 for country prime; $15¼ Extra Mess Beef Hams, Prime Mess Beef quiet and prices nominally the same. Cut Meats dull, sales 25 bbls 8½c Shoulders; lard heavy. Sales 300 bbls 11c; Butter steady; 12@17c Ohio, 11@23c State. Cheese steady.

Bank Statement.—Decrease in deposits $450,000. Increase in unknown deposits $251,000. Total Specie $28,000,000. Stocks 3d board dull. Mo. 6's 81½. Hudson 2d mortgage 45. Illinois Central 80. Cleveland & Toledo 35. Canton 18. Galena & Chicago 77½. Michigan Southern 23; C. & P. 32¾. Reading 47½. N. Y. & M. 16½. M. S. preferred 44½. Panama 110. Chic. & R. I. 69½.

Buffalo Market.

Per Telegraph.] Buffalo, Sept. 20.

Flour—In pretty good demand, in part for New York market; quotations unchanged and market steady; sales 2,000 bbls at $4.75@5 for medium to good brands superfine Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; $5.12½ for choice do; $5.25@5.50 good to choice extra do; $5.75 double extra.

Grain—Wheat in good demand and market firm; sales 4,500 bus at $1.02 red Ohio; 11,000 bus at 73c white Illinois; $1.03 extra new Milwaukee club; 75c new Chicago spring; $1.20 white Canadian. Corn in moderate demand and steady; sales 26,000 bus at 68@68c for good to prime. Barley firm and in good demand; sales 10,000 bus at 72c. Rye steady; sales of a small lot at 60c. Oats in better demand; sales 1,000 bus at 45½c.

Whiskey—In fair demand; sales 300 bbls at 23c.

Canal Freights—Firm; 17½c on wheat and 17c on corn to New York.

Receipts. Lake for last 48 hours—Flour 18,737 bbls; Wheat 28,277 bush; Corn 23,053 bush; Barley, 15,480 bush; Oats, 3,059 bush.

Shipments of Canal same time—Flour, 15,451 bbls; Wheat, 112,650 bu; Corn, 76,830.

Oswego Market.

By Telegraph.] Oswego, Sept. 20.

Flour—Steady.

Grain—Wheat in fair demand; sales 13,000 bu at $1.14 for red Indiana, and $1.22 for small parcels of white Michigan. Corn firm; sales 15,000 bu at 66@68c for red Indiana.

Freights steady—27c on flour, 7½c on wheat and 7c on corn to New York.

Lake Imports—42,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu rye, 2,000 bu barley.

Canal Exports—1,200 bbls flour, 33,000 bu wheat, 37,000 bu corn.

Receipts of Produce by R.R., Sept. 20.

By Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad—J R Wood 6 sks flour 80 do bran. Orton McG 79 br's flour 36 do bran. Hayward Bro & co 110 sks wheat 16 do bran. 54 sks seed 30 do flour...

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad—...

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad—...

Illinois Central Railroad—...

By Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—...

Evening Train—...

Total Receipts—Flour 2,035 bbls, Wheat 28,205 bu, Rye 50 bu, Corn 7904 bu, Oats 533 bu, Barley 2,082.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Fall Hats.—Loomis' style of Fall Hats are all the rage and to judge from the manner in which they go off. Customers should go at once and purchase one. He has all the latest styles just from New York. Give him a call at 97 Clark Street, (Larmon Block.)

Who doesn't know Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn st., the greatest dyers, scourers and renovators of the day. Those who pride themselves on always presenting a respectable appearance without paying extravagant tailors bills will give them a call at the above address. Leave your old stained clothes with them and rely on it they will be returned just as good as new at a very trifling cost.

A Card.—The people of Chicago, I am informed, are laboring under the impression that I am the Miss E. Mitchell formerly attached to Mr. McVicker's Theatre. I therefore take great pleasure in stating that such is not the case, and furthermore, that this is my first professional visit to this city.

Yours respectfully, Miss E. Mitchell.

☞ New York and Boston papers at Berry's, corner Clark and Randolph Street, opposite City Hall. se16-1w

☞ The most difficult thing to obtain in the city of Chicago is a good cigar. Try at Berry's corner of Clark and Randolph street, opposite City Hall. se16-1w

To Invalids.—Dr. E. Reading may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, and Female Complaints at his rooms, No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. se15-d&w1w

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. S. C. Bartlett, on the 19th inst., Mr. CHAS. R. HANDLER and Miss HELEN M. COBURN, all of Chicago.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Funeral Services of Sylvia Northrup, deceased, niece-daughter of Rev. W. A. Nichols and R. A. Nichols, will be attended at the residence of Mr. Nichols, in Cleaverville, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., a 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family in the city and the citizens generally in Cleaverville, are especially invited to attend. The Hyde Park Train leaves the Central Depot at 12 M., and will return also to the city at 5 o'clock P. M.—Com.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO LOAN $3,000, FOR A term of years, for which security will be given—good security on productive city real estate. Address box 3898, Chicago P. O. se21

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 262 MICHIGAN Avenue, on Wednesday last, a large White Cow, with short horns. Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded. E. M. TUCKER. se21

WANTED THIS DAY, A GOOD VIOLinist at Madame Akerstrom's Dancing Academy, No. 67 Buffalo street.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper is desirous of a situation. He is also prepared to open and close Books, adjust vexed and complicated Accounts for Merchants, Churches, Assignees, Societies and Associations. Best of references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 3515. se21

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, WITH Bedrooms and Clothes Presses attached, and one large Bedroom to rent with Board at No. 79 Michigan avenue. se21

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

HAS

REMOVED

TO

112, 114 AND 116,

Lake Street.

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New Advertisements.

NEW FALL GOODS.

M. & T. DOHERTY,

104 - - - LAKE STREET, - - - 104,

Have Just Received

An Extensive and Varied Assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

Silks, Cassimeres, Delanes,

MERINOS, PRINTS,

And every kind of

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

A Splendid Stock of Newest Designs in

CLOAKS,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

BONNETS, AND FLOWERS.

With a Large Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Which will

Be sold at the Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH, AND ONE PRICE ONLY.

M. & T. DOHERTY, 104 Lake-st.

Chicago, September 18, 1858.

Notice to Railroad Men.

THERE WILL BE A SALE OF FOUR RAILROAD ENGINES or LOCOMOTIVES at Peoria, on the 28th day of September instant, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court House, under a Mortgage, to the highest bidder, or bidders, for cash. The Engines are known as the "James Knox," the "C. S. Clark," the "A. G. Harding," and the "Burlington," all operated on the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, at Peoria aforesaid, and are believed to be in good condition. JAMES KELLOGG, Mortgagee.

HOYNE, MILLER & LEWIS, Att'ys.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of E. Burling, Architect, 46 Lasalle street, until Friday, September 24th, 4 P. M. for erecting a Frame School Building in the South Division, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of said Burling. The Board of Education reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received. W. H. WELLS, Secretary of the Board.

Parties Declining Housekeeping who wish their goods sold to the best advantage, should send them to Gilbert, Hill & Sampson, Auctioneers, 25 Lake street. se15-1w

TOBACCO.—200 BXS OR CADDIES OF Tobacco of Favorite brands for sale low at 29 S. Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

The Atlantic Monthly FOR OCTOBER

NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

The New World and the New Man.
The Poet Keats.
Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter.
Widdemakeit.
The German Popular Legend of Doctor Faustus.
Miss Wimble's Hoop.
The Cup.
The Language of the Sea.
The Whirligig of Time.
The Telegraph.
The Birds of the Garden and Orchard.
The Old Well.
The Dead House.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
The Dot and Line Alphabet.
Literary Notices.

The Atlantic with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a season of unexampled depression; but its success has more than equalled the expectations of the publishers. And the character it has acquired for ability, candor, spirit and variety, it is believed, fully redeems the promises made on its behalf.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.

The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

Terms: $3.00 per annum, or 25c per number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

Clubs.—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.

Phillips, Sampson & Co.,
Publishers, 13 Winter street, Boston.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY With other Sketches from Scenes and Experiences in Social Life, BY ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ. Editor of the "Philadelphia Pennsylvania Inquirer." Embellished with a Magnificent Steel Portrait of the Author, taken from life.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, of 308 pages, neatly bound in Cloth, for $1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, $1.

Read the following letter from John Grigg, Esq., the retired Bookseller and Publisher, about the Book:

Philadelphia, August 12th, 1858.

"T. B. Peterson & Brothers—Gentlemen:—I notice you are about publishing "Courtship and Matrimony, with other Sketches from Scenes and Experiences in Social Life," by Robert Morris, Esq.

"From the commencement of my book-selling career, in 1816, to the present day, I have taken a deep interest in the distribution of such books as I thought would promote the welfare and happiness of mankind; and I take this opportunity to say, that no book published in this country, (with the exception of the Bible,) deserves a more general circulation than this, or that every family in our country, than the book you now have in press.

"The most important part of education, in my opinion, is the cultivation of the heart, and a perusal of this work of our friend Morris, will produce much good fruit.

"There is no chapter in it any person will read, but what the man, woman or child will say they are better after reading and reflecting thereon. With every consideration, yours truly, JOHN GRIGG."

For sale by W. B. KEEN, Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago.

Office of the Illinois Savings Institution, No. 70 Washington st., Sept. 20th, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITALISTS WISHING TO MAKE INvestments of money on Bond and Mortgage on improved farms near the city, valued at three to four times the amount loaned, (exclusive of buildings) can have the business carefully attended to at this office, and the interest collected and remitted free of charge. E. D. RIDDER.

2,000 BBLS MICHIGAN WHITE Winter Wheat Flour, various Brands on hand and for sale by MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 25 South Water street.

500 BXS STARCH, FOR SALE BY MARSH, HARWOOD & CO. 25 South Water Street

SCOTCH OAT MEAL CONSTANTLY ON hand from Montreal, for sale by MARSH, HARWOOD & CO. 25 South Water street.

Amusements.

NORTH'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Monroe Street, between Wells and Clark. HANCHETT & CRISP, Lessees and Managers; J. R. Cleves, Stage Manager; Musical Director; M. P. Shafer, Prompter; G. C. Morris, Machinist.

Re-engagement of the distinguished Artiste MISS E. MITCHELL, Who will appear in her great character of RACHEL MENDIZABLE.

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings will be performed the thrilling 5 act play entitled The Jewess, or the Council of Constance.

Rachel Mendizable.......Miss E. Mitchell
Eleazer, the Jew.......Mr. Hanchett
Overture.......Orchestra

To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled A THUMPING LEGACY.

Jerry Ominous.......Mr. Lamb
Geronimo.......Mr. Fuller

Scale of Prices.—Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Orchestra Seats, Parquette, 50c; Upper Private Boxes, $3; Lower Private Boxes, $6.00; Single Seats in Private Boxes, 75c. Seats may be secured at the Box Office from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

Dancing Academy

NO. 67 BUFFALO STREET, (Between Van Buren and Harrison sts.)

MADAME AKERSTROM for many years a popular teacher in New York, will open this large new house as a Dancing Saloon,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND.

All the Dances in vogue, and every variety of Waltzing taught. La Polka Redowa, Polka Mazurka, Polka Redowa, Schottische, Deux Temps, Trois Temps, La Varsovienne, Esmeralda, Varsoviana, The "Lancer Quadrille, now all the rage in New York, and the beautiful waltz La Coska. During the season the entirely new Quadrille Les Caledonians will be introduced. Fancy Dancing—La Sylphide, Cachuca, La Bayadere, Tambour de Basque, Irish Lilt, El Jaleo de Xeres, Chiver Dance, Scotch Lilt, Highland Fling, Village Hornpipe, Broad Sword Hornpipe, Sailor's Hornpipe, Fandango, &c.

Classes for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3½ to 6 P. M. Classes for Gents 7½ to 10 P. M. Private lessons at all hours.

Wanted immediately—Ten Little Girls, under 12 years of age, to learn Professional Dancing.

Apply at the Academy between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

MIRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER MADISON AND CLARK STS., CHICAGO, Will be re-opened Oct. 1st, 1858. All the new and fashionable Dances and Music have been received from Paris and will be introduced in this Academy during the season. For particulars inquire at the Academy. G. MIRASOLE.

SOCIAL PARTY.—A SOcial Party will be given at WEST MARKET HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21st. To which your Company, with Ladies, is most respectfully solicited.

FLOOR MANAGERS:
PETER BEVOEVIN, F. PHILLIPS,
M. M. REEVES, C. HAYDEN,

Tickets $1 each—which includes a chance for a Gold Watch, worth $150. Music by the "Chicago Brass String Band."

Grand National Horse Show

—AND—

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FAIR.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair Association will be held at MENDOTA, ILL., September 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1858.

The Grounds selected are spacious, and a splendid Track of one-half mile in length has been laid out within the enclosure, and no pains will be spared in its construction to make it what a Track should be. Seats overlooking the entire grounds are being constructed for the many thousand persons expected to be present.

GEN. R. K. SWIFT, President.
J. R. S. BOND, Vice. H. M. HALE, Sec'y.
J. M. SMITH, Gen'l Supt.

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS.

MR. C. M. CADY, (LATE EDITOR OF the N. Y. Musical Review, now Professor of Music in the Illinois State Normal University, Conductor of the Chicago Musical Union, &c.) is to devote the fall of 1858 to

Conducting Musical Conventions.

Those desiring his services are requested to make their arrangements and inform him AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, That he may arrange his route to the best advantage. Address C. M. CADY, Chicago.

To Rent.

FOR RENT—OFFICE NO. 1 IN STEELE'S Block, being on the corner of South Water and Lasalle streets, under the Board of Trade Rooms—for one year from October 1st, 1858. Apply to HERBERT & HUNT.

FOR RENT.—A FOUR STORY BRICK House, owned by Mrs. Maria Butler, situated on the North Side, on Illinois street between Rush and Pine streets, now occupied by Mr. James Mix. Possession given on the first day of October next. Apply to GEO. F. GOODWIN, 36 Dearborn street, over Post Office.

CHEAP RENTS.—THE OWNER OF that splendid brick block opposite the West Market is willing to rent the same to good business men and quiet genteel tenants at the following low rates:
A basement 20 by 60, ten feet high, at $15 per month.
A Store 20 by 60, 12½ feet high, at $20 per month.
A second story dwelling, consisting of six rooms, at $15 per month.
A third story dwelling, consisting of six rooms, at $12 per month.
The houses contain all modern improvements, and will be ready for occupation by the first of October next, and leases given for two years or longer. Apply to A. MARTIN & CO., Room No. 3, over Chicago Bank, corner Lasalle and Lake streets, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES, WITH first rate basements. Also fine suits of offices and lodging rooms in buildings Nos. 19 and 21 Dearborn street. Also very desirable offices and lodging rooms in building No. 110 Dearborn street. CYRUS BENTLEY, 110 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—THOSE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE Story Brick Stores, Nos. 251, 253, 257 and 259 South Water street.

Also—Those elegant Marble Front Stores Nos. 224, 226 and 228 Lake street.

These stores are all new, up to grade, with fine basements, and are well located for business. I will rent very low to good parties. No other need apply. S. S. HAYES, 236 Lake street.

FOR RENT.—THE METROPOLITAN Hotel.—The above well-known Hotel, situated in central part of the city of Chicago, is offered at reasonable terms. Possession can be had immediately, and the furniture now in the hotel can be bought or leased as may be desired, at a few days notice. BENJ. F. HADDOCK, 122 Randolph-st.

I offer for sale or rent the furniture now in Metropolitan Hotel on very favorable terms, to any one who may wish to lease the house, or will remove the same at one day's notice. A. L. GATES.

HOUSE FOR RENT—BRICK, THREE stories, new, thoroughly finished, commodious and near to business. Located between State and Wabash, on Jackson street. Apply to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 45 Water street.

TO RENT.—THE REMAINDER OF THE Stores, Basements, Offices and Hall in Dearborn Block. The block occupies the site of the Old Theatre on Dearborn street, nearly opposite the post office.

Also—A Double Residence on Union Park, with Carriage House and Stable. Apply to Dr. DUCK, 44 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND OFFICES. Inquire of FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 & 83 S. Water street, corner of State.

A Superior Farm to Lease.

A CHANCE NOT OFTEN MET WITH.

WE HAVE A FARM OF 2080 ACRES on the Illinois Central Railroad, near to a depot, 100 miles from Chicago—about one-half of which, about 660 acres broken and ready for cultivation; between three and four hundred acres fenced, &c.... Apply to or address C. S. WALLER & CO., Chicago, Ill.; 162 Randolph st. No. 7, up stairs; or to Dr. PATTON, Prospect City, Illinois.

For Sale.

ENGINE FOR SALE—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the Tribune Office is for sale. It is nearly new, and in first-rate condition. It is rated at Ten Horse Power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power labor. It is an excellent machine and very economical in fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office.

FOR SALE.—12,000 BUSHELS FORSHAW Packing Salt, of superior quality, on Consignment in store at Moore, Beavering & Co.'s Packing House, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by G. S. HUBBARD & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A NEW and well furnished Drug Store, with a stock of from $1,500 to $2,000, located in the thriving town of Aledo, in the county of Mercer, Illinois. Sales average about $15 daily cash. For further particulars apply to O. F. FULLER & CO., Druggists, Chicago, Ill., or to J. F. LAWRENCE, Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill.

FOR SALE.—THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT (German) and the type and fixtures of the National Union, including Power Presses, Steam Engine, Subscription lists, Books, Lease of building, and, in fact, everything complete for a first-class Newspaper and Job Printing Office. The whole, or a part of the above, can be had on long time and at a great bargain. Apply to HILL & DIVERNEY, Office No. 1, over 38 and 40 Lasalle street.

SAFES! SAFES!! SAFES!!! For sale at very reduced prices, to close an assignment, a large stock of Safes of the LILLIE PATENT. Inquire of S. B. JANES, Ancan Transportation Co's Building, Market and Madison streets.

TO MILLERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A FIRST class Flouring Mill with 14 acres of improved Land, situated near the Michigan Central Railroad. The water is capable of running 16 run of stone. It is fitted up with the very best double gearing for doing both Farmers' and Merchants' Flouring. This would be a good location for a Woolen Factory or Paper Mill, as it is an old settlement, and a good farming and wool growing country around it. For particulars apply to or address CHAS. COOK, Real Estate Agent, 78 South Clark street, or P. O. box 3314, Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, or FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of ... The property will be exchanged for city property or merchandise, or sold on the most reasonable terms....

PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler and other fixtures used for supplying Chicago with water, by the old Hydraulic Company.... A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Chicago, July 28th, 1858.

Cranberry Culture.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ISSUED A circular on the Cranberry and its culture and will forward them free of charge to all that wish them.... SULLIVAN BATES & CO., Bellingham, Norfolk County, Mass.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. RICH Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at Auction Room No. 25 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, a large and elegant assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits, Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Rockers, Easy Rocking and Parlor Chairs, Card and Center Tables, Marble Top Center Tables and Stands, Ottomans, Card Tables, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Bedsteads, Walnut and Mahogany Bureaus and Washstands, Extension Tables, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Oak Dining Chairs, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Rich Gilt Window Shades, Silver Plated Ware, Pitchers, Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Table Bells, Coffee and Teapots, Cake Baskets, together with a variety of Housekeeping Goods.

Parties in want of good Furniture should attend this sale. All goods warranted as represented.

GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. A Splendid Diamond Pin at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M., at our auction room, 25 Lake street, we will sell a Gentleman's large and most magnificent Diamond Breast Pin, one solid SET and of GREAT VALUE. The same will be on exhibition on Monday, at our sales room.

GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF $200,000 Worth of Valuable Property

—IN—

ELLIS' ADDITION AND CLEAVERVILLE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to sell, without reserve, on the premises, on the 28th day of September, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, the following valuable Real Estate, one Mile South of the City Limits, and within about half a mile of the Chicago University, now being erected in Cottage Grove.

The property to be sold consists of some of the finest Residence Lots to be found in the vicinity of Chicago situated on the Lake Shore, covered with a growth of young timber, high and dry, being over twenty feet above the level of the Lake, with an abundance of Pure Water, and no mosquitoes. Good McAdamized Roads lead from the city, and an Accommodation Train stopping at a Station House on the premises.

The circumstances of the sale are such as to commend itself to the attention of any one wishing to make a safe & profitable investment, either for residence or speculation, as the property MUST BE SOLD, and will no doubt go LOW.

TERMS EASY:

One Fourth down and the balance in One, Two, and Three Years, with Six per cent. interest. The title will be made satisfactory to all purchasers.

☞ The Cars will leave the Illinois Central Depot at 1 P. M., conveying all to and from the ground Free of Charge. J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

R. G. LOOMIS, } Assignees.
DAVID HAAS. }

JOHN RANKIN, GENERAL AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, BRITANIA AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Clocks, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. No. 161 RANDOLPH STREET......CHICAGO. (Three doors east of the Briggs House.) Regular sale days—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. ☞ Particular attention paid to out door sales, and advances made on consignments.

Mound City, Illinois.

THE FIFTH SALE OF LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION will take place on the 22d and 23d of September next, upon the following terms, viz: one fourth cash in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from date.

The location, advantages, etc., of Mound City are so generally known to the public that it is unnecessary to say more in this notice. We would, however, refer those who may desire further information to:

Ex-Gov. Casey, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Col. R. S. Dobbs, Chicago, Ill.; E. R. James, Mount Vernon, Ind.; J. B. Dy, Esq., Philadelphia; C. E. Nourse & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Gamble, Esq., St. Louis; T. P. Aydlotte, New Orleans; W. S. Wetmore, Esq., New York; Dr. Henry Blood, Norwich, Vt.; Dyer, Pearl & Co., Nashville; John Swasey & Co., Cincinnati. By order of the Directors—W. H. Stokes and Z. M. Shirley, Louisville, Ky.; M. M. Rawlings, Mound City; W. W. Kennedy, Hardstown, Ky.; A. V. S. Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn.; F. Kennedy, Paris, Ky. R. CLOAR, Pres't.

J. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Wanted.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—EITHER with or without Furniture. Rent from $20 to $30 per annum, within a few minutes walk of the Court House. Address Post Office Box 1820, giving the number of the street.

A WET NURSE WANTED.—INQUIRE at 112 Monroe street.

FOR CASH—WANTED A LIGHT BUGgy, nearly new, and Harness to match. Address J. B., Press and Tribune Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as an Assistant Teacher in a Public or Private School, either in the city or in some neighboring town. Good References given. Address "TEACHER," P. O. box 4343, Chicago.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SOprano Singer in a Church Choir. Address "MUSIC," P. O. box 485.

$10,000 to $25,000.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FIRST class Residence, at a price ranging between $10,000 and $25,000. J. B. HAMILTON, 51 Clark street, up stairs.

$500 TO $1,000 A YEAR, SURE—character, and becomes remunerative in a few weeks after commencing. Clergymen attend to their pastoral duties and act as our agents. Twelve competent men wanted to go South; they must be over twenty years of age and of good character. Address (stamp enclosed) P. WYCKOFF, Chicago, Illinois; or call at Room 1, 14 South Clark street.

AN AMERICAN LADY OFFERS HER services as Lady's Nurse. Apply at No. 20 Adams street.

Particular Notices

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE Shore R. R. On and after Monday, September 20th, 1858, one of Woodworth's Patent Sleeping Cars (with stove and wash room) will accompany the 5:20 P. M. Train. Tickets for births can be had at the Depot and on the Cars.

FINANCIAL.—A PARTY ENGAGED IN the Banking Business in a flouring manufacturing town of 3,500 inhabitants, wishes to dispose of the Banking House and Fixtures and the good will of the business, or would receive an active partner with a cash capital of $8,000. Address "Banker," Press and Tribune Office.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH and a valuable improved and productive farm of 120 acres, situated on the Michigan Central Railroad, of the value of $7,000 more is offered for $14,000 of good first class securities. Apply by address to No. 4400 Post Office.

A GUARANTEE AGAINST BURGLARY. $1,000 REWARD Offered to any one who will unlock TRASK'S PATENT ALARM LOCK. It is the best Lock in the world, and intended for a door or safe. The undersigned has a sample and will attend to the sale of locks, and rights of territory. Address by letter will be promptly attended to. Address W. N. STODDARD, Chicago, Illinois.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY GOOD LOcation for a physician is offered at the village of Grand Detour, Ill. 30 miles from Dixon. A lot, with a good story house, drug store, barn, &c., with all modern conveniences, instruments, office furniture, and books to match if desired, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms to a physician wishing to locate himself, by application of G. W. SOUTHWICK, Grand Detour, Ogle Co., Illinois.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Creditors of William R. Williams, late of Chicago, Illinois, that under an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, a dividend of the Trust Fund will be made on the 18th day of October, 1858, by order of the said court, to all who have proven their claims or who may present them before that date.... E. R. DRAKE, Assignee.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the members of the "Firemen's Benevolent Association" at the Association Hall, in Armory Building, on Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to decide on the distribution of the funds of the Association.... By order, P. P. WOOD, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Chicago Hide and Leather Company will be held at the office of said Company, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting. CHAS. C. CHASE, Secretary.

5,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR inside city property improved. Terms reasonable. Apply to FORREST BROS. & CO.

$12,000—TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We have the above sum to invest in a prime mortgage on improved City Property, running five years, with interest at 10 per cent. payable annually. Parties applying will please hand in written descriptions of property. S. H. KERFOOT, 47 Lasalle street.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Stocks, Business Notes, and all good negotiable Securities Bought and Sold. Certificates of Deposit and Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston purchased for cash at the highest market price. Dealer in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa Lands, Improved Farms, Suburban Lots and City Real Estate. Office No. 5 (second floor), Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago. W. DAVIDSON.

$15,000 TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On First Class, Short Date

Commercial Paper,

—OR—

REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

B. F. DOWNING & CO.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—AT 285 SOUTH CLARK street. This house has recently changed hands, and the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their Wives and Single Gentlemen with board and rooms in good style and at reasonable rates. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good Board and Pleasant Rooms at prices to suit the times, by applying at 93 South Jefferson street, between Madison and Monroe. Also a few Day Boarders.

BOARDING AT 57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.—This house is situated very convenient to the business part of the city, and is kept as a first-class boarding house, where persons can board at rates corresponding with the times. Breakfast at 6½ to 8 o'clock, and Dinner from 12½ to 2 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND First-class Board can now be obtained at No. 41 Monroe street, opposite the new post office. Also a few day boarders at reasonable prices.

BOARDING.—THERE ARE AT PRESent several vacancies at the Newton House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, which are desirable for gentlemen and their wives. Excellent rooms for single gentlemen, and all rooms well furnished. Terms reasonable. Also vacancies for single gentlemen and day boarders.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS.—9,780 Acres of the Graduated Lands, will be sold in the State of Missouri, with the Surveyor's Certificate of the character of each tract, for sale in tracts of 40 acres or more at prices varying from $150 to $400 for each Tract of a Half Section.

Also—5,000 Acres of Land finely located in the VALLEY OF THE LITTLE KANHAWA In the State of Virginia. Inquire of A. GRISWOLD, Land Agent.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber has 640 Acres of Land in the County of Livingston, State of Illinois, which he offers for sale or exchange for Property in the city of Chicago, or for any personal property.... PASCHALL WOODWARD, No. 80 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN ON THE 17TH instant, a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about 15½ hands high, four years old, a white stripe on his face.... Any one giving information thereof at Uhlich's Block, State and South streets.

PRESS AND TRI[BUNE]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEP[T.]

☞ For to-day's Advertise[ments,] Telegraphic and Commercial Ne[ws, see fourth] Page.

An Accident in the Pres[s room.]

When about one third of the ed[ition of the] paper for yesterday morning had [been worked] off, the two outside forms, co[ntaining the] Charleston debate, etc., were thro[wn] from the press by some derange[ment of the] machinery, and the entire conte[nts reduced] to an unsightly heap of "pi." [In conse]quence of this disaster a large nu[mber of our] subscribers, both in the city and i[n the country] failed to receive the paper yeste[rday...] no one may be disappointed, how[ever, in] seeing the discussion at Charlest[on, we have] had it put in type a second ti[me for this] morning's issue. Those who we[re fortunate] enough to get the paper yesterda[y, and] for that reason would prefer to [have some]thing new to-day, will please [...] that to another and very large po[rtion of our] subscribers it will be entirely [new and] quite as interesting to-day as [to] those who read it yesterday. [Accidents of] this character are exceedingly a[nnoying to] themselves, besides being attended [with con]siderable expense, but all that fa[...] the annoyance we experience in c[onsequence] of the disappointment of subsc[ribers...] trust our friends will exercise [a liberal] amount of patience to-day. We [shall be all] right again to-morrow.

"The Audience at Charleston [...] has the People with hi[m."]

Under this head, the Chicago T[imes has the] impudence to assert that "of the [multi]tude of people in attendance [at the dis]cussion at Charleston, it is en[tirely safe to] say more than three-fourths w[ere Democr]ats"—meaning Douglas me[n...] "entirely safe" for the Chicago [Times...] but for no respectable journal eit[her to make] or repeat. It is "entirely safe" [for any] person who wishes to arrive at [the truth to] divide the *Times'* statements of [the] meeting by two, and extract the [...] Against its assertion that "all [...] was for Douglas" etc., we desire [to state the] fact that both Douglas and his [friends] on the platform, during Lincoln's [...] speech, were so nervously exci[ted...] latter so boisterously profane tha[t...] ers could with difficulty hear the [...] speaker. While the cheers of [...] were following Mr. Lincoln in [...] tumult, Douglas was looking ne[rvously at his] watch and his friends were swe[aring at Lin]coln, cursing the "Black Repub[licans" and] imprecating the universal econo[...] that was fearful to hear. Our [...] quested these marauders three tim[es to make] less noise, and the last time Mr. [Douglas him]self broke in excitedly "He has [...] his time two minutes now." I[...] this agitation arose from the fac[t of the au]dience being "all for Douglas?"

THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE [...]

DEBATE BETWE[EN]

LINCOLN AND DO[UGLAS]

AT CHARLESTO[N.]

Twelve to Fifteen Thousa[nd] Present.

LINCOLN TOMAHAWKS HIS A[NTAGONIST] WITH THE TOOMBS BI[LL.]

Great Rout of the Douglasites i[n the] District.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND M[ISSING.]

Grand Demonstration of the Repub[licans at] Charleston.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Saturday last was a day to be [remembered] in the counties of Coles, Edgar, [...] Clark, Champaign, Vermillion, [...] Illinois. According to anno[uncement, the] fourth great debate between [Lincoln and] Douglas was "pitched" in the ci[ty of Charles]ton at the date before-mentioned [...] nothing in saying the joint d[ebate has] eclipsed all previous political t[...] central portion of the State. [...] Freeport must try again, for w[e have] perhaps brought a few more li[...] debate, both together would n[...] so imposing a display of the d[...] great campaign.

On Friday evening the hotels [...] were already crowded to exc[ess...] streets were hung with national [flags...] and all manner of artistic d[evices...] could be pressed into political [...] on Saturday morning the town [...] up with delegations and teams [...] joining precincts and the surro[unding coun]ties. A special train from Ind[iana with] eleven car loads of interested lo[oker on from] that State. People came on h[orseback, on] muleback, in wagons, in freight [cars, and on] foot—some with badges and [...] ners, some with their dinners [...] out. At ten o'clock the streets [...] around the public square were [...] able, and those who essayed [...] where in the vicinity were we[...] with dust for their pains. The [...] flour of the day was a gigantic [...] feet long, hung across the s[treet from the] Court House to a high buildin[g on the op]posite side of the street. On one side [...]

COLES COUNTY [...]

FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY F[OR LINCOLN.]

On the reverse was a pain[ting...] ABE 30 YEARS AGO," driving [...] oxen, attached to a yawlin[g...] wagon. This was flanked by t[...] specimens of the stars and str[ipes.]

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Dougl[as...] the previous night in Mattoo[n...] sions were started from that [...] on Saturday morning, to esco[rt them] to Charleston. About half-p[ast...] long and imposing processio[n of] horsemen, bands of music, a[nd] above all, a mammoth car cov[ered with] muslin and silk and decor[ated with] flowers, bearing a huge ins[cription "LIN]COLN, OGLESBY, MAR[SH...] CRADDOCK," and carry[ing thirty-two] young ladies with banners i[nscribed with the] names of the States of [the Union, which] moved out of Charleston to m[eet them.] About an hour afterwards th[e two] can processions returned t[...] constituted without question [a formi]dable array of the campaign[...] banners fluttered in the wind [...] eye could reach through the [...] that accompanied them. As [...] the town the procession was [...] As compared with it, the Do[uglas display was] a very puny affair. The car [...] thirty-two ladies on that [...] somehow contained only fifte[en...] ily of these were under eig[ht...] suggesting the idea of thei[r being Territo]ries rather than States.

It would be impossible to [give even] a tithe of the interesti[ng] incidents of the day. We [can only say] that the Republicans of Co[les were out in] host, and no mistake.

Among other novelties [...] that three young gentleme[n...] (Lords Cavendish, Grosvenor, [...]dale, we believe,) now mak[ing...]